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PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT J. L. DRUEN, 17th U. S. Inf., is visiting friends at Little Sioux, Iowa.

COLONEL ELISHA I. BAILY, U. S. A., is residing at 110 East 30th street, New York City.

COLONEL GEORGE L. ANDREWS, 25th U. S. Inf., is a guest at the Grand Hotel, New York City.

MAJOR EMIL ADAM, 6th U. S. Cav., joined at Fort Stanton, N. M., this week from a long leave.

COLONEL ANDREW K. SMITH, Surgeon, U. S. A., was retired on Feb. 9, 1890, by act June 30, 1892.

LIEUTENANT G. F. COOKE, 15th U. S. Inf., is recuperating at the Buffalo Lithia Springs, Virginia.

LIEUTENANT HARRY FREELAND, 3d U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Snelling, Minn., is at Port Republic, Md.

CAPTAIN J. P. THOMPSON, 3d U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Meade, S. D., is at South Framingham, Mass.

CAPTAIN G. S. ANDERSON, 6th U. S. Cav., rejoined at Fort Myer, Va., early in the week from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT R. T. EARLE, 2d U. S. Infantry, is spending a portion of the winter at Hamilton, Bermuda.

GENERAL H. B. CARRINGTON, U. S. A., registered at the Grand Union Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT G. W. S. STEVENS, 5th U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., on Wednesday from a short leave.

DR. ROBERT P. FINLEY, U. S. A., after a pleasant visit to Fort Bridger, Wyo., has returned to Fort Sidney, Neb.

CAPTAIN E. M. COATES, 4th U. S. Inf., lately at Vancouver Barracks, has rejoined at Boise Barracks, Idaho.

CAPTAIN S. W. GOESBECK, U. S. A., of General Ruger's staff, is spending a portion of his leave at Norwalk, Conn.

CAPTAIN H. R. JONES, of New Hartford, has been elected president of the Connecticut Association of Union Prisoners.

COLONEL JAMES VAN VOAST, U. S. Army, retired, is spending the winter at Cincinnati, where his address is 123 East 3d street.

COLONEL H. G. LITCHFIELD, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Trumbull, Conn., is in New York City for special medical treatment.

LIEUTENANT L. L. DURFEE, 17th U. S. Inf., returned to his post at Fort Russell, Wyo., last week, after a four months' leave.

CAPTAIN P. F. HARVEY, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, rejoined at Fort Keogh, Montana, this week from a fortnight's visit East.

CAPTAIN CHARLES MORRIS, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Governor's Island early in the week on a short visit to Baltimore and Washington.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island, early in the week from a pleasant visit to Washington.

LIEUTENANT JAS. L. DRUEN, 17th U. S. Inf., and wife left Cheyenne, Wyo., last week, on a three months' leave—to Little Sioux, Iowa.

LIEUTENANT W. H. BOWEN, 5th U. S. Infantry, returned to Fort Davis this week from a pleasant trip to Fort Bliss on Court-martial service.

CAPTAIN G. A. THURSTON, 3d U. S. Artillery, has now got settled at his new station, Fort McHenry, and is in active command of Battery G.

LIEUTENANT C. G. TREAT, 5th U. S. Artillery, A. D. C. to Maj.-Gen. Howard, and Mrs. Treat spent a few days at Old Point Comfort this week.

CAPTAIN L. W. GOESBECK, 6th U. S. Infantry, who has been spending a leave of absence at Norwalk, Conn., and with relatives in New York City during the past six weeks, will return to duty as Judge Advocate, Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn., on March 3.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. MCCLURE, 18th U. S. Inf., made an able argument before the Court in Carlinville, Ill., Feb. 21, in an important case involving the rights of property. Judge Phillips has also assigned the lieutenant as attorney for the defence in an important criminal case.

REFERRING to a recent club reception at Atlanta, Ga., a local paper says: "The most artistic gown at the club reception was worn by Miss Barnitz, daughter of Col. Albert Barnitz, U. S. A., whose remarkable beauty was enhanced, if possible, by the soft Greek draperies of crepe de chene."

CAPTAIN PHILIP READE, 3d U. S. Infantry, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, has made an interesting report to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Division of the Missouri, on what is to be done at the Wisconsin rifle range in September next; the coming Interstate competition, and also a report of a portion of the proceedings of the 11th annual convention of the Minnesota National Guard, held in the Hall of Representatives, State Capital Building, St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 11-22, 1890.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BROOKS, U. S. A., has been at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the past week. He is accompanied by Lieut. Roe, U. S. A., A. D. C., who has been visiting with Rear-Admiral Roe, U. S. N. Gen. Brooks was before a Senate Committee on Monday regarding the application of certain railroads to construct lines through the reservation at the new Fort Omaha. He left for New York and Philadelphia on Wednesday, and will leave the latter place for Chicago, Sunday or Monday, for conference with Major-Gen. Crook, comdg. Division of the Missouri. From Chicago Gen. Brooks and Lieut. Roe will return to Omaha.

CAPTAIN J. W. BEAN, 15th U. S. Infantry, is visiting at Mount Pisgah, Iowa.

MAJOR J. W. SCULLY, U. S. A., left Atlanta this week on a short visit to the Carolinas.

CAPTAIN J. H. HURST, 12th U. S. Inf., has been stopping at the Everett House, N. Y. City.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL MCKEEVER, U. S. A., retired, is spending the winter at East Cambridge, Mass.

LIEUTENANT H. O. HEISTAND, 11th U. S. Inf., left Oswego, N. Y., on Thursday on a week's leave.

CAPTAIN E. C. BOWEN, U. S. A., retired, registered at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 20.

LIEUTENANT A. R. PAXTON, 15th U. S. Inf., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Randall, S. D.

COLONEL P. C. HAINS, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, looked up old friends in New York this week.

ADJUTANT J. T. DICKMAN, 3d U. S. Cavalry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Mcintosh, Texas.

COLONEL CHAS. M. TERRELL, Pay Department, U. S. A., celebrated his 58th birthday on Monday of this week, Feb. 24.

LIEUTENANT W. O. CLARK, 12th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota, from a fortnight's leave.

GENERAL W. P. CARLIN, U. S. A., left New York, Monday, Feb. 24, en route to his post, Fort Sherman, Idaho, via Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM SMITH, U. S. A., Gen. Ruger's chief paymaster, now on leave, will return to St. Paul next week.

CAPTAIN S. W. GOESBECK, 6th U. S. Inf., on leave, will depart from New York City next week for his station, St. Paul, Minn.

CAPTAIN F. H. E. ERNSTEIN, 21st U. S. Infantry, East on canteen service, has been visiting friends at 323 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn.

CAPTAIN H. L. HASKELL, 12th U. S. Infantry, who is recuperating at Hot Springs, Ark., has had his sick leave extended two months.

LIEUTENANT J. K. CREE, 3d U. S. Artillery, was called suddenly from Fort McHenry, Md., on Sunday by the death of his grandfather.

LIEUTENANT Z. W. TORREY, the new regimental quartermaster of the 6th U. S. Infantry, has now fully entered upon his duties at Fort Leavenworth.

CAPTAIN F. E. PIERCE, 1st U. S. Infantry, will soon bid good-bye to friends at Angel Island, Cal., and go to Columbus Barracks, O., for a tour of recruiting duty.

COLONEL A. F. ROCKWELL, Q. M. Dept., U. S. A., St. Paul, Minn., who has been confined to his home for nearly two weeks, was out on Feb. 20, for the first time.

CAPTAIN W. HOFFMAN, 11th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Niagara, N. Y., is at Hamilton, Bermuda Islands, now a favorite resort of Americans in the winter season.

GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE, U. S. A., of Omaha, accompanied by Lieut. F. W. Roe, A. D. C., visited Washington this week for consultation with Major-Gen. Schofield.

LIEUTENANT PETER LEARY, Jr., 4th U. S. Artillery, will bid good-bye to friends at Fort Barrancas, Fla., in a few days, and go to Brookings, South Dakota, for college duty.

LIEUTENANT M. NICHOLS, 16th U. S. Infantry, has been ordered back to Salt Lake City, Utah, from Willets Point, N. Y. Mrs. Nichols is South, being at present in Charleston, S. C., where she remains for the benefit of her son's health.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., has written a pleasant letter to the colonel of the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., expressive of his and his staff's high appreciation of the efficiency of the regiment as indicated at the recent review.

MISS JOSIE KELTON, daughter of Adj't.-Gen. Kelton, U. S. A., will soon leave Washington with the family of Dr. Cushing for an extended European trip. The party will go first to Constantinople, after which Miss Kelton will visit relatives in England.

COLONEL HENRY DOUGLASS, 10th U. S. Infantry, who is recovering, is expected soon to go on a long sick leave, probably until the date of his retirement, March 9, 1891. In that case Lieut.-Colonel Simon Snyder, 10th Infantry, now at Oklahoma City, will take command of the regiment and the post of Fort Marcy, N. M.

A RICHMOND despatch says: "The wife of Gen. A. L. Long, the blind Confederate officer who is petitioning the Virginia Legislature to allow him an annual pension of \$300, is the daughter of Gen. Sumner, a distinguished Federal officer, is now and has been for some years past the postmistress of the town of Charlottesville, Va."

The following officers registered at the War Department during the present week: Lieut. E. B. Babbit, Ord.; Capt. J. B. Burbank, 3d Art., 1st Lt. John H. Beacon, 3d Art.; Capt. W. N. Sage, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robt. H. Noble, 1st Inf.; Captain W. McK. Dunn, 2d Art.; Capt. Henry Metcalfe, Ord.; Lieut.-Col. W. Winthrop, J.-A. Gen.; Maj. J. A. P. Hampson, 12th Inf.; Capt. Patrick Cusack, 9th Cav., and Capt. F. V. Abbot, Engrs.

CAPTAIN C. C. MORRISON, U. S. A., on Feb. 15, was married to Mrs. Minnie H. Stevenson, daughter of the late Hon. R. Hawley. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Mr. J. G. Hawley, 104 Willis St., Detroit, Mich., the Rev. R. W. Clark officiating. Only a few intimate friends of the family were present. Capt. Morrison belongs to the Ordnance Corps and has recently been ordered to Philadelphia for duty. The happy couple left on the new train for the east and were followed by the good wishes of a host of friends. They will reside in Clapier St., Germantown, Pa.

SECRETARY PROCTON's invalid son is steadily and rapidly regaining health and strength.

CAPTAIN C. M. ROCKEFELLER, 9th U. S. Infantry, is visiting friends at Churchtown, N. Y.

CAPTAIN W. P. PEASE, U. S. Army, retired, is spending the winter at Weimar, Germany.

MAJOR ASA B. CAREY, Paymaster, U. S. A., is the oldest officer in point of service in the Pay Department.

GENERAL M. P. SMALL, U. S. A., rejoined at Governor's Island early in the week from a short visit to West Point.

LIEUTENANT Z. W. TORREY, 6th Inf., U. S. A., was expected at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., from Ft. Lewis, Colo., this week.

CAPTAIN JOHN B. JOHNSON, 3d U. S. Cavalry, has returned to San Antonio from a visit to Piedras Negras, Mexico.

LIEUTENANT H. R. ANDERSON, 4th U. S. Art., returned to St. Augustine, Fla., this week from a short hunting expedition.

MAJOR JOHN M. HAMILTON, 1st U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Fort Assiniboine, Montana, will prolong his absence until May.

CAPTAIN HENRY CATLEY, 2d U. S. Inf., on leave from Omaha, has been visiting friends at Lakewood, near Cleveland, Ohio.

GENERAL JOHN I. GREGG, U. S. A., that brave soldier of Pennsylvania during the war, is located at 205 G street, Washington, D. C.

MAJOR E. C. BAINBRIDGE, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Washington Barracks, paid a pleasant visit this week to Fort McHenry and Baltimore.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., read an interesting paper on Gettysburg on Thursday evening at Tarrytown, N. Y. A large audience was present.

CAPTAIN F. B. HAMILTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, has bid adieu to friends at Madrid, Spain, and will soon arrive home to take command of his battery at Fort Adams.

IT is reported that Mr. James R. Garfield, the second son of the late President, is engaged to marry Miss Helen Newell, daughter of John Newell, president of the Lake Shore road.

THE engagement is announced of Miss Florence Hamilton, daughter of Col. John Hamilton, U.S.A., retired, to Mr. Otto Friedrich Winterwerp, of Brooklyn, formerly of Frankfort, Germany.

GENERAL and Mrs. Merritt, on Feb. 18, at Fort Leavenworth, gave a musical to a number of their friends. The following programme was rendered: "Au Matin," Mrs. Sanger; song, "Sing, Smile, Slumber," Miss Crowell; "Bolero," Op. 19, Mrs. Kline; "The Owl," Mr. Blauvelt; Original paper—"The destruction of the U. S. S. Cumberland and Congress by the Confederate ram Merrimac," Major Sanger; Duett, "Miserere" (violin and piano), Mrs. Blauvelt and Miss Kerrigan; Song, "Farewell," Mr. Penrose.

A WASHINGTON correspondent writes: "The three little daughters of the late Gen. Sheridan are pupils of the Convent of Visitation and are day scholars, living in retirement with their mother in their plain, quiet little home on Rhode Island Avenue. Mary, the eldest, is about 14, and resembles her mother, both in face and figure. The twins, Louise and Irene, are 12 years old and look very much like Mrs. Sheridan. The son is not only the idol of the home, but of the whole neighborhood, his usual cognomen being 'Dear Little Phil.' Mrs. Sheridan goes nowhere except to church, and that is usually to early mass."

GENERAL SHERMAN wound up his celebration of Washington's Birthday by attending the performance of "Shenandoah" at Proctor's. The old warrior occupied a box with members of his family. After the Sheridan's Ride scene, upon which the curtain falls, the audience broke into loud applause, and before it ended loud cries came from all over the house for "Sherman! Sherman!" The hero of Atlanta rose to his feet, placed his hand on his breast, and made a profound military bow. The scene was a splendid tribute to the man who, with Grant and Sheridan, shares the credit of saving the Union.—*New York Times*.

THE Vancouver Independent of Feb. 19, says: "Major Muhlenberg, paymaster, returned on Feb. 15 from a trip to Fort Townsend....Miss Lee, daughter of Colonel Lee, Chief Q. M., has gone to San Francisco, for a few weeks' visit....The officers and ladies of the garrison have been liberal patrons of the opera at Portland for a fortnight....Capt. J. W. Bubb, 4th Inf., has gone to New York, for duty at David's Island recruiting station....Rumors are again afloat that the 2d Cavalry will this season exchange stations with the 4th Cavalry, now in Arizona....Lieut. F. W. Kingsbury, R. Q. M., 2d Cav., is going East, for the first time in six years, to enjoy a few weeks' leave of absence."

COMMANDER ALLAN D. BROWN, U. S. N., is a guest at the Hotel Balmoral, Montreal, Canada.

LIEUTENANT ED. M. HUGHES, U. S. N., and family are temporarily residing in Plainfield, N. J.

P. A. ENGINEER W. L. BAILIE, U. S. N., has returned from leave, and is at 1,138 Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

PAY DIRECTOR C. P. WALLACE, U. S. N., retired, has recently arrived in Washington from Orange, New Jersey.

THE address of Lieut. Chas. O. Allibone, U. S. N., is at present, care of R. B. Valentine, Esq., 156 Broadway, N. Y.

COMMANDER J. G. GREEN, U. S. N., left San Francisco on Feb. 8 for Honolulu, to assume command of the U. S. S. Adams.

REAL ADMIRAL DANIEL AMMEN, U. S. N., passed through San Juan del Sur Feb. 22 on his way to examine the Nicaragua Canal route.

PAYMASTER GEO. H. READ, U. S. N., has quarters at the Hotel Normandie, New York.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR RICHARD GATEWOOD, U. S. Navy, on sick leave at Asheville, N. C., from Anna Polis, is reported to be seriously ill.

CHIEF CLERK BELL of the Bureau of Pensions and Clothing, Navy Department, has resigned to engage in private business at Pittsburg, Pa.

LIEUTENANT W. P. DAY, U. S. Navy, spending the winter at Nice, France, has had his leave extended until Nov. 1 next and will remain abroad.

ENSIGN H. B. ASHMORE, U. S. N., who has been abroad, on leave of absence, has returned to New York, and is at 102 Waverly Place, this city.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER A. H. VAIL, U. S. N., sailed from San Francisco for Yokohama on Feb. 27, to assume command of the U. S. S. *Palos*.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER CHAS. E. MANNING, U. S. N., whose resignation was recently accepted to take effect a year hence, is at 235 East 39th st., New York.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TRACY paid a short visit to Philadelphia on Saturday and inspected the cruisers *Philadelphia* and *Newark* and the dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius*.

RICHMOND, VA., will be sorry to part with Commander Felix McCurry, U. S. N., lately in command of the monitors lying near that city. He sails March 8 to take command of the *Nipsic*.

ENSIGN GILBERT WILKES, U. S. N., who was recently detached from duty, under the Bureau of Equipment and Recruitment, has quarters at 814 Connecticut ave., Washington, D. C.

THE following Navy officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Lieuts. S. H. May, C. K. Curtis, N. E. Mason, H. O. Rittenhouse, G. T. Emmons, P. A. Surgeon T. A. Berryhill and Comdr. Yates Stirling.

THE class of 1869 U. S. Naval Academy had their 7th annual dinner at Welckers, in the city of Washington, Feb. 21. There were present Lieuts. Barry, Bowman, Colahan, Curtis, Driggs, Garvin, Barber, Low, Mason, May, Moore and Potter.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER STOCKTON, who commanded the U. S. S. *Thetis* during her cruise last summer in Behring Sea and the Arctic Ocean, read a paper before the National Geographic Society in Washington Feb. 28, describing in an interesting way the experiences of that cruise.

A PRIVATE letter from Nice, France, dated Feb. 12, received by an officer at the Navy Department, says Admiral Walker has suspended Capt. Howell, of the *Atlanta*, and placed Lieut.-Comdr. Couden in command. A General Court-martial on the chief engineer of the *Boston* and three other officers was in progress.

LIEUTENANT J. R. SELFRIDGE, U. S. N., was a recent guest at the Stratford, Philadelphia, which prompts the *Inquirer* to say: "The men of his family have an illustrious record in the naval annals of the country. Under every circumstance the Selfridges have reflected honor upon the Service, and the Navy Register has borne the names of one or more of them since 1818."

MR. CHARLES R. HANSCOM, one of the principal draughtsmen in the Naval Bureau of Construction and Repair, has tendered his resignation, to take effect March 10, to accept a position with the Bath Iron Works, at a salary of \$4,000 a year. Mr. Hanscom was recently an applicant for appointment as an assistant naval constructor, but declined to submit to the scope of examination proposed by the Navy Department.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR PHILIP HIGHBORN, U. S. N., who recently made a visit of inspection to the ship yard of Harrison Loring, of Boston, reports that this firm is now well prepared to proceed with the work on the new cruiser No. 11. A new ship and model loft have recently been erected, keel blocks have been built and the vessel partly laid down. Material has been ordered and patterns and working drawings are being made.

IN company with Rear Admiral D. L. Braine, Civil Engineers Endicott and P. C. Asserson, Secretary Tracy made an inspection of the new wooden dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Feb. 27. The Messrs. Simpson, who are doing the work, were also on hand. With the work in general and with the machinery and engine house, just completed, it is said the Secretary was well pleased. Before leaving the yard Gen. Tracy took a look at the *Maine* and cruiser No. 7.

COMMANDER YATES STIRLING, U. S. N., lately detached from the command of the receiving ship *Dale* at the Washington Navy-yard, has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the *Dolphin*, relieving Commander Charles O'Neil, who, as was predicted in the JOURNAL some weeks ago, will be assigned to duty as Inspector of Ordnance at the Washington Navy yard, vice Folger, appointed Chief of Bureau of Ordnance. The change in the command of the *Dolphin* will occur soon after her arrival at Key West from the West Indies.

SENIORITY FOR PROMOTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

PRESIDENT HARRISON, during his present term of office, will have the selection of six brigadier-generals to fill the places that will be vacated by the retiring of the present incumbents—five of these are heads of bureaus and one is of the line of the Army. It often occurs that an officer at the head of the list as a colonel makes claim that present rank should decide the President in his favor. If there were any validity to this claim then the President's duty in the case would be accomplished and his prerogative exhausted by his looking into the Army Register to see who is the ranking colonel and selecting that person for nomination as brigadier-general. But this is a very narrow view of the duty of the President under the law, which confers on him the power of selection in order that he may choose a fit person regardless of present seniority,

which seniority may often be the result of accident or of a mere survival, while others died or have been retired. It has not been the custom heretofore to claim that the senior colonel should be selected for a brigadier-general, either in the line or in the staff departments, but just now there seems to be an unusual and improper pressure brought to bear on the President in favor of seniority, and intimating improper motives on his part if he is not governed thereby. It may be presumed that the President will exercise his legal and constitutional duties in all these cases with a view to the good of the Service and the rights of all concerned, and "the good of the Service," and rights have not been regarded, so far, as solely concerning or in the hands of the "seniors."

X. Y. Z.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25, 1890.

AN ARMY OF DESERTERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

YOUR article headed "An Army of Deserters," in the JOURNAL of Feb. 22, has the true ring about it, and there is little doubt but what it voices the opinions of the officers of the Army in general. Deserters are men, as a general rule, who are too lazy to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, and too worthless to make soldiers; and in consequence desert and enlist again ad libitum, or until caught. It does not seem to be much of a stretch of the imagination to foresee, if amnesty is granted, that there will be a large increase in the number of deserters during the next two or three years, as a large percentage of these deserters will, for reasons set forth, find their way back into the Service as enlisted men, only to desert again. Amnesty, as proposed, is a very uncalled for and dangerous experiment.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN., Feb. 24, 1890.

We venture to publish in this connection the personal letter that follows from an ex-officer of the Volunteer Service, who, as a former officer of the regular infantry, and also the son of one of the most distinguished soldiers our Army has produced, may be assumed to speak for the regulars as well. There can be no question that our article expresses the judgment of every one who is jealous of the honor of the military service.

132 SOUTH 18TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1890.

MY DEAR COL. CHURCH: I am so much impressed with the timeliness and thorough soundness of the article "An Army of Deserters" in last week's ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that I feel that the thanks are due to you of all those who have at heart the reputation of the old Volunteers and the interests of the present Regular Army.

I sincerely trust that the sentiments expressed by you in such a plain, straightforward manner will prevail in preventing this ill-conceived clemency.

Very truly yours,

GEO. MEADE.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

The Senate this week passed S. Res. 15, for the erection and location of a bronze statue of Christopher Columbus in the place now occupied at the foot of the capitol by the Naval peace monument, to be moved to Connecticut avenue and 25th street; also S. 275, to give Rear Admiral Carter back pay as a retired officer.

The Senate Military Committee devoted its session this week to the consideration of the pending proposition to reorganize the Signal Corps. Senator Bates proposed a substitute, recently prepared by General Greely for the original bill, which provides for the transfer of the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Department, and the reorganization of the military branch on the basis proposed by General Greely in his annual report. A long discussion ensued over the substitute bill, but no conclusion was reached. It is expected that the committee at its next meeting will report favorably the bill giving pay of the next highest grade to those officers who have served more than 20 years in one grade. They will probably adopt the House bill reported this week, which provides: "That whenever any officer of the staff or line of the Army in active service shall have served continuously in one grade for a period of twenty years he shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of the next higher grade." Realizing that the amendment attached as added to the bill for this purpose, passed by the House last session, is what prevented the legislation from being enacted, the present intention is to avoid a like occurrence this year by reporting the bill in the simple form quoted and allow the other projects to appear as separate measures.

In view of the uncertainty as to the result of the coming controversy in the Senate on the battleship-monitor question, the House Naval Committee has practically ceased work on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Consideration of the Hale bill is dependent upon the disposal of the Blair Educational bill, which still holds the right of way in the Senate. The delay in getting from the printer the report of the Policy Board has made Senator Hale less urgent in demanding its consideration than he otherwise would have been. This report, which will be elaborately illustrated with designs of foreign battleships, is expected from the printer during the present week. So there is now a reasonable prospect for debate on the Hale bill during the coming week.

The Senate resolution granting permission to officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy to wear badges adopted by military societies of men who served in the revolutionary, Mexican, rebellion and the War of 1812, was passed by the Senate February 21.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs recommends the passage of the bill to retire as second lieutenant Horatio Phillips Van Cleve, who was graduated at the Military Academy in 1831 and saw five years of service in the Regular Army, when he resigned. He was commissioned a colonel of volunteers, reaching the rank of brigadier-general for conspicuous gallantry, and brevet major-general March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services. General Van Cleve is far advanced in age, and is in straitened financial circumstances.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably on the bill to relieve the Union Iron works from the \$33,000 penalties on account of shortage in horse power under their contract for the new cruiser *Charleston*; also the bill S. 716, ex-

tending the provision of the act of Aug. 14, 1888, to any enlisted man of the Navy or Marine Corps, who deserted and afterward voluntarily enlisted in the Army. These were the only measures acted upon by this committee during the present week.

The officials of the War Department are striving to secure early legislation to improve the condition of enlisted men of the Army. The Military Committee are also looking into the subject, and will no doubt soon have on the calendars important bills looking to this end. Just at the present time the committee are waiting for the views of the Department on the Cutcheon bill, H. R. 3264, "to encourage re-enlistment in the Army and to prevent desertions," and the Plumb bill, S. 1966, "to prevent desertions from the Army and for other purposes." These measures have already been published in full in the JOURNAL, but for the purposes of this paragraph it might be stated that the Cutcheon bill provides for long and short term enlistment, with a bounty allowance for re-enlistment, and a clause allowing a soldier to purchase his discharge. The Plumb bill provides for the present term of five years, but allows a soldier to be discharged upon his own application at the expiration of three years. It requires that \$4 per month shall be retained from the soldier's pay for the first year of his enlistment, which sum is to be forfeited in case of desertion. It also increases the daily ration by the addition of one pound of vegetables. These two measures have been receiving the careful attention of the Secretary of War and assistant during the past week. As the Cutcheon bill will involve an increase in the appropriation, on account of the bounty allowances, of nearly a million dollars according to the estimates of the Paymaster-General's Office, the Secretary is inclined to favor the Senate bill, which he believes will be far more likely of passage than the Cutcheon measure. He is drafting, however, a bill to embody the good features of each, which he will submit for the action of both committees. This proposed substitute will not differ very materially from the Plumb bill, the only important addition being the incorporation of the plan for purchasing discharges as proposed by Gen. Kelton.

The sub-committee of the House Naval Committee in charge of the pending bill to increase the efficiency of the Marine Corps began consideration of that measure on Feb. 26. Capt. Meade and Major Lowry, M. C., were present and gave their views in support of the bill. Other officers will be called from time to time until a conclusion is reached.

The House Military Committee at its meeting Feb. 25 decided to report favorably H. R. 477 confirming the appointment of civilians to second lieutenants in the Army to members of the National Guard and graduates of State military colleges. H. R. 521, appropriating \$200,000 for the establishment of a rectangular military post at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and H. R. 7082, to relieve Major J. W. Wham, paymaster, U. S. A., from responsibility for loss of funds caused by robbery.

The only business transacted by the House Naval Committee on Tuesday was the hearing of Mr. Chat Cramp upon the general subject of shipbuilding and the capacity of private establishments for Government work, and the adoption of a favorable report on the bill recently passed by the Senate to retire ex-Naval Cadet J. N. Kress.

Mr. Wade, of Missouri, has introduced a bill into the House to establish a Government postal telegraph, to be constructed and kept in repair under the direction of the Secretary of War, through the Corps of Engineers, and the Postmaster-General is authorized to employ all persons necessary to conduct the business of the proposed system.

The House Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 124) to effect an arrangement of the grades of office in the Subsistence Department of the Army, report that the urgent necessity of taking some action to improve the organization of this corps and remedy what seems to be a great hardship and injustice to officers in this branch of the Service is so clearly set forth in the communications from the Secretary of War, the Lieutenant-General of the Army and the Commissary-General of Subsistence, that they make them a part of this report. The re-organization proposed by this bill is in keeping with the latest legislation with regard to other branches of the Service, and will place the Subsistence Department on an equality with them, as it should be. The committee are of opinion that the interests of the Service will be advanced by this action, and therefore recommend that this bill do pass.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 2279, Mr. Butler. That the active list of the Engineer Corps of the Navy shall be composed of 12 chief engineers with the rank of captain; 15 chief engineers with the rank of commander; 55 chief engineers with the rank of lieutenant-commander; 55 passed assistant engineers with the rank of lieutenant; 55 passed assistant engineers with the rank of lieutenant junior grade; 50 assistant engineers with the rank of ensign; and a number of cadet engineers with the rank of naval cadet, as determined by the following sections:

Sec. 2. That on each 30th day of June, after the passage of this bill, and until the number of commissioned officers allowed by this bill has been reached, the number of cadet engineers appointed shall be ten plus the number of retirements and casualties occurring in the Engineer Corps during the current year ending May 31; and thereafter the number of appointments made on the 30th day of June of each year shall be twice the number of vacancies occurring in the lowest grade of commissioned officers in the Engineer Corps during the year then ending. Provided, That the appointments of cadet engineers shall be made from the graduates of the engineer division of the United States Naval Academy, at the end of the four years' course, and from graduates of those technical schools of the United States whose course of instruction in mechanical engineering may be considered satisfactory by the Secretary of the Navy; Provided, That the number appointed from the graduates of the engineer division of the United States Naval Academy shall not exceed one-half of the whole number; and, if the number of appointments to be made, unless the number of candidates from civil life is less than one-half of the whole number; and, if the number of appointments to be made, all shall undergo a competitive examination, to be prescribed by regulation, before the Board of Examining Naval Engineers, and from those who successfully pass and in the order of merit, the appointments shall be made and bear date of June 30. All applications for appointments from civil life must be made to the Secretary of the Navy on or before the 15th day of June of each year; candidates must be less than 19 nor more than 23 years of age, and before appointment, shall undergo a physical examination before a board of medical officers of the Navy.

Sec. 3. That the cadet engineers so appointed shall be assigned to cruising ships for one year, and at the end of that

year be ordered to the various working navy-yards for such practical instruction as may be recommended by the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering and approved by the Secretary of the Navy. Two years from the date of their appointment as cadet engineers, these officers shall undergo a physical examination before a board of medical officers of the Navy, and a competitive examination, to be prescribed by regulation, before the Board of Examining Naval Engineers; and from those who pass in the order of merit, as shown by that examination, shall be commissioned the assistant engineers of the Navy. For the first class of cadet engineers appointed and examined under the provisions of this act, and for each succeeding class, until the number of commissioned officers allowed by this act has been reached, the number so commissioned shall be 10 plus the number of retirements and casualties occurring in the Engineer Corps during the current year; and thereafter a number equal to the number of vacancies occurring in the lowest grade of commissioned officers of the Engineer Corps during the current year. The date of original entry into the naval service of the assistant engineers so commissioned shall be considered as being six years prior to the date of their taking rank as assistant engineers. Those cadet engineers who have successfully passed the examination, but who do not receive commissions, shall be honorably discharged from the naval service and receive one year's pay. If the number of vacancies in any year is greater than the number of cadet engineers who have successfully passed the required examinations, the surplus vacancies shall be filled from the successful cadet engineers of following years, as they become available. The pay of cadet engineers shall be \$1,200 per annum at sea, \$1,000 per annum on shore duty, and \$700 per annum on waiting orders or on leave.

S. 2775 and 2776, Mr. Hale. To pay to Paymr. Jas. E. Tolfree, \$400; Chas. Blake, pay clerk, U. S. N., \$700, and for losses of personal property incurred by the destruction by fire of the Windsor House at Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 8, 1886.

S. 2789, Mr. Edmunds. That any person who shall wilfully and wrongfully attempt to interfere with or prevent the discharge of his official duties by any officer of the United States, or who shall conspire with another or others to do so, or who shall wrongfully attempt, or conspire with another or others to attempt to do any bodily harm to any officer of the United States on account of, or in consequence of, any official act of any such officer of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. That any person who shall unlawfully assault or otherwise unlawfully ill-treat any officer of the United States in the course of the performance of his duty as such, or in the course of his proceeding to such performance, or in consequence of such performance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or by fine not exceeding \$10,000, or by both such punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. That any person who shall wilfully, but without malice aforethought, kill any officer of the United States in the course of his discharge of his duties as such, or in the course of proceeding to the discharge thereof, or in consequence of such discharge thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in a penitentiary for a period not exceeding ten years.

Sec. 4. That any person who shall wilfully and maliciously kill any officer of the United States in the course of the discharge of his duties as such, or in the course of his proceeding to the performance thereof, or in consequence of the performance thereof, shall be deemed guilty of murder, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

Sec. 5. That on trial of any indictment under the provisions of this act, for murder, it shall be lawful for the jury to find a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and in such case judgment, sentence, and execution may be had accordingly.

S. 2866, Mr. Hawley. That in view of the long, faithful and gallant services, and severe wounds received during the late war, of Capt. Eugene A. Bancroft, U. S. A., retired, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to place that officer on the retired list of the Army as a major of artillery with pay as such from the date of approval of this bill.

H. R. 6962, Mr. Finley. To amend section three of an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain volunteer and regular soldiers of the late war and the war with Mexico."

Be it enacted, etc., That section three of an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain volunteer and regular soldiers of the late war and the war with Mexico" be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out of line twelve, after the word "enlistment," the words "that the," and out of line thirteen all of said line to and including the word "months."

Sec. 2. That this act shall take effect from its passage.

H. R. 6964, Mr. Greenhalge (by request). That the President is hereby authorized and requested to prepare a roll of the officers of the Coast Survey who served during the late Civil War under the orders of commanding officers of the armies and squadrons of the U. S., and to issue to such officers of the Survey, or the representatives of those who are dead, a suitable certificate of honorable service with the Army and Navy, as the case may be, and a brevet commission commensurate with the service rendered and the assimilated ranks they held during the war by general or special orders of the commanding officers under whom they served; and to those officers who did not hold an assimilated rank, he may issue similar commissions with such rank as he shall deem a just and proper recognition of the services performed: Provided, That this act shall not be construed to entitle any officer receiving the benefits thereof to any back pay or allowance nor to entitle them to recognition as an integral part of the Army and Navy of the United States at the present time.

H. R. 7028, Mr. Van Schaick. To muster Edward G. Pendleton as 2d lieutenant of cavalry as of the date of Aug. 31, 1861, and to muster him out as of the date of July 10, 1864.

H. R. 7049, Mr. Bliss. Appropriates \$20,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of Major-General George G. Meade.

H. R. 7060, Mr. Andrew. Appropriates \$50,000 to be apportioned according to Congressional representation among the several States which shall, on or before July 1, 1890, have created a naval militia; also to permit the naval militia to drill on board the receiving ships or ships assigned as of the reserve, or to be embarked on board ships in commission, for drill with the fleet during such period as provided in the militia law of such State; or to assign for the use of any ship or vessel which may be unfit for sea service in the regular Navy, and to permit five officers of the naval militia from each state to annually attend the course of torpedo instruction, or course at the Naval War College.

To detail an officer of the Navy to assist in the instruction of the naval militia of said State, applying through the Government.

H. R. 7432, Mr. Ezra B. Taylor. Making an appropriation for the establishment of a military post in the interior of Alaska, and for the exploration, etc., of the valley of the Yukon River.

H. R. 7436, Mr. Wheeler, of Mich. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any officer retired from the military or naval force of the U. S. to hold any salaried office under the civil service of the U. S., except upon the relinquishment of all pay and emoluments as said retired officer while holding the said civil office.

THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

G. O. 16, H. Q. A., Feb. 15, 1890.

Publishes the proclamation opening the Sioux Reservation, Feb. 10, 1890.

G. O. 17, H. Q. A., Feb. 20, 1890.

By direction of the Secretary of War paragraph 4768 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

1768. Professors at the Military Academy and officers of the Judge-Advocate-General's Department will wear on duty a plain dark blue dress coat, with the button designating their respective corps. On strictly social occasions officers are authorized to wear an evening dress suit of plain black or dark blue cloth, with black buttons; but this shall not be considered a dress for any military purpose.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:

J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 19, H. Q. A., Feb. 25, 1890.

By direction of the Secretary of War officers of the Army when serving as military attachés, or when on other military duty abroad, will be entitled to the following allowances:

I. A suitably furnished office, when needed, if one can be rented at reasonable cost, or an unoccupied room and the following furniture, to be purchased by the Quartermaster's Department: One desk or table, six chairs, one book or file case, the articles allowed for an office desk in paragraph 1121 of the Regulations, and the stationery required in the performance of public duty. In either of these cases the regulation allowance of fuel for one office fire. For mounted officers, the regulation allowance of forage, if horses are actually kept. For officers not mounted, or mounted officers not keeping horses, the cost of the hire of a horse when necessary for the officer to appear mounted.

II. Officers serving as military attachés will provide themselves by requisition on the Quartermaster General with the necessary funds to provide these allowances and with the blank forms on which to render the necessary reports and returns.

By command of Major-Gen. Schofield:

J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR 1, H. Q. A., Feb. 20, 1890.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of January, 1890, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

I. NATIONAL FLAG.—The field or union of the national flag in use in the Army and Navy will, on and after July 4, 1890, consist of forty two white stars, in six rows of seven stars each, in a blue field, arranged thus: (Omitted, heretofore published in the JOURNAL.)—[Decision President, letter Jan. 3, 90—5455 A. G. O., 1889.]

II. FORFEITURE OF RETAINED PAY.—The monthly pay of a soldier retained until discharge under sentence of a Court-martial can only be forfeited when, subsequent to such sentence, he shall be expressly sentenced to such forfeiture or to a forfeiture of all pay to become due.—[Decision Sec. War, letter Jan. 3, 90—6100 A. G. O., 1889.]

III. ADMISSION OF OFFICERS' SERVANTS TO POST HOSPITAL.—Officers' servants cannot, as a matter of right, be admitted to post hospitals for treatment. They are "resident civilians not in the public service," and while, as a matter of comity, it has been the practice to afford them (under the provisions of paragraph 1634 of the Regulations) medical attendance while inmates of officers' households, no further claim can be founded upon such practice.—[Decision Sec. War, letter Jan. 6, 90—6233 A. G. O., 1889.]

IV. MUSTER-ROLLS.—To avoid unnecessary and misleading reiterations on the muster and pay rolls for the paymaster, the remarks affecting any pay which has been settled on a prior muster and pay roll should be omitted from subsequent muster and pay rolls. The bimonthly muster-roll forwarded to the Adjutant General should include the information contained in the remarks on all muster and pay rolls since the last preceding bimonthly muster-roll. (See Circular, No. 9, series of 1889, from this office.)—[General decision, Jan. 6, 90—370 A. G. O., 1890.]

By command of Major-Gen. Schofield:

J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 4, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Feb. 12, 1890.

Announces the target practice season at posts in the Department for 1890, and invites the attention of post commanders to para. 8, 9, 501 to 508, and 856, Firing Regulations for Small Arms.

G. O. 3, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Feb. 15, 1890.

The target practice season for 1890 is announced as follows:

Fort Bridger, Wyo., May 15 to July 15.
Fort Douglas, Utah, May 1 to June 30.
Fort Du Chene, Utal, May 1 to June 30.
Fort McKinney, Wyo., June 1 to July 31.
Fort Niobrara, Neb., May 15 to July 15.
Fort Omaha, Neb., two months for each company, to be taken as the ranges are available, between May 1 and July 15.
Forts Robinson, Neb.; D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Sidney, Neb., and Washakie, Wyo., May 15 to July 15.
Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., June 1 to July 31.

G. O. 4, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Feb. 18, 1890.

Announces that the inspection report required by the concluding sentence of paragraph 4, General Orders, No. 4, series of 1882, from these Headquarters, will be discontinued, and that order is modified accordingly.

By command of Brigadier-General Stanley:

J. P. MARTIN, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

1st Lieut. Fayette W. Roe, A.-D.-C., will accompany Brig.-Gen. Brooke to Washington, D. C., on public business (S. O. 11, Feb. 13, D. Platte.)

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. Wm. E. Birkimer, A. J.-A., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 14, Feb. 11, D. Columbia.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. George E. Pond, A. Q. M., will proceed from Fort Riley, Kas., to Fort Sill, I. T., on public business (S. O., Feb. 25, H. Q. A.)

Lieut.-Col. James M. Moore, D. Q. M. G., will proceed from St. Louis, Mo., to Chicago, Ill., on official business, and be will in the future make such journeys, weekly, from St. Louis to Chicago as the necessities of the service may require until the public

business intrusted to him shall have been completed (S. O., Feb. 26, H. Q. A.)

Leave for 11 days is granted Major Wm. H. Bell, Chief C. S., Dept. Platte (S. O. 11, Feb. 13, D. Platte.)

Pay Department.

The payments in the Dept. of Dakota will be made to include Feb. 28, as follows: Lieut.-Col. Wm. R. Gibson, D. P. M. G., will pay at the headquarters, the troops at the post of San Antonio and Camp at Rifle Range, near San Antonio, Tex. Major Wm. Arthur, paymr., will pay the troops at Fort Clark, Camp at Eagle Pass, Camp Del Rio, Langtry, Penn Colorado, Forts Davis, Hancock and Bliss, Tex. Maj. DeWitt C. Poole, paymr., will pay the troops at Fort McIntosh, Ringgold and Brown, Tex. (S. O. 14, Feb. 20, D. Tex.)

Major Wm. F. Tucker, paymr., will proceed to Fort Myer, Va.; Washington Bks., D. C.; Fort McHenry, Md.; and Fort Monroe, Va., to pay the troops at those stations to Feb. 28 (S. O., Feb. 21, H. Q. A.)

Major Asa B. Carey, paymr., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., March 1, on public business relating to the pay department, upon completion of which he will return to N. Y. City (S. O. 45, Feb. 25, Div. A.)

Major W. H. Comeys, paymr., will proceed to the following posts and pay the troops thereto to Feb. 28: Fort McPherson, Ga.; Jackson Bks., La.; Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; St. Francis Bks., Fla., and Augusta Arsenal, Ga. (S. O. 45, Feb. 25, Div. A.)

Major John S. Witcher, paymr., will proceed to the following posts and pay the troops thereto to Feb. 28: Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Newport Bks., Ky.; Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., and Columbus Bks., O. (S. O. 45, Feb. 25, Div. A.)

Major Francis S. Dodge, paymr., will proceed to the following posts and pay the troops thereto to Feb. 28: Fort Wood, Fort Wadsworth and Fort Ontario, N. Y., and Sandy Hook, N. J. (S. O. 45, Feb. 25, Div. A.)

Major Geo. W. Baird, paymr., will proceed to the following posts and pay the troops thereto to Feb. 28, returning to his station (Boston, Mass.) upon completion of the payments: Fort Warren, National Armory and Watertown Arsenal, Mass., and Fort Preble and Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me. (S. O. 45, Feb. 25, Div. A.)

Major Asa B. Carey, paymr., will proceed to the following posts and pay the troops thereto to Feb. 28: Willets Point and Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Adams, R. I., and West Point, N. Y. (S. O. 45, Feb. 25, Div. A.)

Major George E. Glenn, paymr., will proceed in due season, to the following posts and pay the troops thereto to Feb. 28: Davids Island and Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and Fort Porter and Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 45, Feb. 25, Div. A.)

Col. Rodney Smith, Paymr.-Gen., will proceed to the following posts and pay the troops thereto to Feb. 28: Governor's Island, N. Y. H.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., and Plattsburgh, Bks., N. Y. (S. O. 45, Feb. 25, Div. A.)

Leave for seven days is granted Col. Rodney Smith, A. P. M. G., N. Y. City (S. O. 46, Feb. 26, Div. A.)

Par. 3, S. O. 45, c. s., Div. A., is hereby amended, and the payments at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., therein directed will be made by Major George E. Glenn, paymr., N. Y. City, on Feb. 28 (S. O. 46, Feb. 26, Div. A.)

Medical Department.

Lieut.-Col. Joseph C. Baily, surg., will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., on public business (S. O. 13, Feb. 17, D. Tex.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Philip F. Harvey, asst. surg., Fort Keogh, is extended seven days (S. O. 19, Feb. 17, D. Dak.)

A. A. Surg. Robert P. Finley will be relieved from temporary duty at Fort Bridger and will return to Fort Sidney (S. O. 12, Feb. 18, D. Platte.)

Capt. Samuel Q. Robinson, asst. surg., Fort Hamilton, will report to the superintendent Military Academy, West Point, for temporary duty to relieve Capt. Wm. L. Kneeler, asst. surg., who will report to the C. O. Jackson Bks., La., to relieve 1st Lieut. Freeman V. Walker, asst. surg., who will report to the C. O. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. T., for duty (S. O., Feb. 20, H. Q. A.)

Major Leonard Y. Loring, surgeon, having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army retiring board, the extension of leave granted him is still further extended until further orders on account of disability (S. O., Feb. 25, H. Q. A.)

A board of medical officers, to consist of Major Charles Smart, surg.; Capt. Valery Havard, asst. surg., and Capt. Louis Brechemin, asst. surg., is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 16, for the purpose of preparing a manual of drill and instruction for the members of the Hospital Corps, and to examine the equipment of the Corps, with a view to its improvement (S. O., Feb. 26, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John J. Cochran, asst. surg., Fort Adams, R. I., will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., and report on March 8 for temporary duty (S. O. 47, Feb. 27, Div. A.)

Major Alfred C. Girard, surg., Fort Niagara, N. Y., having been summoned to appear before the U. S. District Court at Boise City, Idaho T., on March 10, is authorized to be absent from his station for such time as may be necessary to enable him to obey the subpoena (S. O. 47, Feb. 27, Div. A.)

Cpl. Chas. Sutherland, surg., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va.; Washington Bks., D. C.; Fort Myer, Va., and Fort McHenry, Md., on public business (S. O. 47, Feb. 27, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Sidney will send Act. Hosp. Steward Frederick W. Gruenthal to Fort D. A. Russell for temporary duty (S. O., Feb. 18, D. Platte.)

The unexecuted portion of sentence imposed by a G. C.-M. in the case of Hosp. Steward Paul Wiese, Fort Brown, is remitted. He will be discharged the service of the U. S. without character, for disability caused by his misconduct (S. O., Feb. 20, H. Q. A.)

Pvt. Chas. Walter, act. hosp. steward, Hospital Corps, now on furlough, is transferred from Fort Meade, S. D., to Fort Sully, S. D. (S. O., Feb. 26, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Lieut.-Col. Peter C. Hains, C. E., will proceed to

New York City on official business (S. O., Feb. 20, H. Q. A.)

Leave for 20 days is granted Col. David C. Houston, C. E. (S. O. 7, Feb. 26, C. E.)

Major Frank H. Phipps, O. D., will proceed from the U. S. powder depot, Dover, N. J., to the Passaic Rolling Mills, Paterson, N. J., on public business (S. O., Feb. 24, H. Q. A.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, O. D., of his commission as 2d Lieut., 5th Art., only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 10, 1890 (S. O., Feb. 25, H. Q. A.)

Col. Adelbert R. Buffington, O. D., will proceed from the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., to the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., on public business (S. O., Feb. 25, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

1st Class Pvt. George T. Todd will proceed from Memphis to Dodge City, Kas., and assume charge of that station. Sgt. Timothy W. Sherwood, upon being relieved, will await orders at Dodge City pending discharge (S. O. 22, Sig. Office, 1890.)

2d Lieut. Frederick R. Day, now on duty at St. Louis, Mo., will proceed to the following-named points and make a thorough inspection of the Signal Service stations located therewith: Springfield, Mo.; Wichita and Dodge City, Kas.; Pueblo, Montrose, Colorado Springs and Denver, Col.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; North Platte, Neb.; Concordia, Kas.; Crete and Omaha, Neb.; Topeka and Leavenworth, Kas.; Kansas City and Columbia, Mo. (S. O., Feb. 26, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The stations of companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel James S. Brisbin.

Hdqrs., B., D., E., G., and M., Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and L., Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C., F., and H., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; K., Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

C. M. Schwarzenauer, Troop B, at present stationed at Fort Custer, Mont., during the war served in the 3d Michigan Cavalry as a sergeant. The regiment held a reunion at Kalamazoo, Mich., Feb. 27, to which Schwarzenauer was invited, but unable to accept.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel David R. Clendinen.

Hdqrs., B., E., H., I., L., and M., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; A and K., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and G., Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D., Boise Bks., Idaho; F., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqrs., E., and G., Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, F., I., and M., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; D., Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; E., Ft. Verde, Ariz.; L., San Carlos, Ariz.

The verbal orders to 2d Lieut. Clough Overton to proceed from Fort McDowell to Fort Lowell and return to Fort McDowell, are confirmed (S. O. 17, Feb. 14, D. Ariz.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A., C., F., H., I., and K., Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and M., Ft. Union, N. M.; E and M., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G., Ft. Crawford, Colo.; H., Ft. Stanton, N. M.; F., Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; I., Ft. Wood, N. Y.; H., Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; J., Ft. Pittsburg Bks., N. Y.

2d Lieut. G. McK. Williamson is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Lewis, and 1st Lieut. A. P. Blockson is appointed in his stead (S. O. 21, Feb. 17, Dept. M.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs., A., B., C., D., G., I., and M., Ft. Riley, Kas.; E., F., H., and K., Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

The telegraphic instructions requiring Capt. W. S. Edgerly, Fort Riley, to repair to Fort Leavenworth and report as witness before G. C.-M., are confirmed (S. O. 21, Feb. 17, Dept. M.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Ott.

Hdqrs., A., B., C., D., I., and M., Ft. Meade, S. D.; H and L., Ft. Knob, Mont.; E and K., Ft. Buford, N. D.; F and G., Ft. Yates, N. D.

9th Cavalry, Colonel Joseph G. Tilford.

Hdqrs., B., F., I., and K., Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G., Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H., Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and M., Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

There having been but 12 desertions from the 9th Cavalry in 1889, Major Guy V. Henry, at present regimental commander, says in an official order: "The few desertions is creditable to the troop commanders, and it is hoped in this year there will be none. While the number of confinements, trials by General and Garrison Courts-martial, are not always an index of discipline, as men are too frequently confined when sound advice may accomplish the purpose, it is shown from the records that the average confinements, trials by General and Garrison Courts-martial, are, respectively, 40, 14, and 26, for those who have had desertions, against that of 24, 4 and 14, for those who have had none."

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdqrs., C., G., and H., Ft. Adams, R.I.; L., Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E., Ft. Monroe, Va.; B and D., Ft. Warren, Mass.; A., Ft. Riley, Kas.; F., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I., Ft. Monroe, Va.; K. and M., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

*Light battery.

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Henry G. Litchfield is further extended two months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Feb. 20, H. Q. A.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. William McK. Dunn, and extended five days, is further extended two days (S. O. 46, Feb. 20, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A., C., E., H., K., and L., Washington Bks., D. C.; D., G., and I., Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M., Ft. Monroe, Va.; F., San Antonio, Tex.

*Light battery.

1st Lieut. David J. Rumbrough will proceed to Forts Bliss, Hancock, Davis, Clark, and Camps at Eagle Pass and Penn Colorado, Tex., on public business (S. O. 13, Feb. 17, D. Tex.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Clossen.

Hdqrs., C., D., K., and L., Ft. McPherson, Ga.; M., Ft. Adams, R. I.; F., Ft. Riley, Kas.; H., Ft. Monroe, Va.; I., Jackson Bks., Fla.; A and M., Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; E and G., St. Francis Bks., Fla.

*Light battery.

1st Lieut. Peter Leary, Jr., is detailed a Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Agricultural College of South Dakota, Brookings, S. D. (S. O., Feb. 20, H. Q. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqrs., E., F., I., and H., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A., C., and L., Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G., Ft. Monroe, Va.; B., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D., Ft. Douglas, Utah; K. and M., Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Leave for one month and fifteen days on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. William B. Beck, Fort Columbus (S. O. 44, Feb. 24, Div. A.)

Major Marcus P. Miller, is appointed to act as inspector on certain ordnance stores and camp and garrison equipage at Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 4, Feb. 27, Div. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., A., B., C., D., E., F., G., H., I., and K., Ft. Grant, Ariz.; B and G., San Carlos, Ariz.; I., Ft. Thomas, Ariz.

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., G., H., I., and K., Ft. Missoula, Mont.; B., C., E., and F., Ft. Shaw, Mont.; A and D., Ft. Custer, Mont.

The leave granted Col. George L. Andrews is extended one month (S. O., Feb. 24, H. Q. A.)

(For Late Army Orders see page 514.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending Feb. 22, 1890.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph R. Smith, Surgeon, to be Surgeon with the rank of Colonel, February 9, 1890, vice A. K. Smith, retired from active service.

Major Dallas Baché, Surgeon, to be Surgeon with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, February 9, 1890, vice J. R. Smith, promoted.

Captain Philip F. Harvey, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon with the rank of Major, February 9, 1890, vice Baché, promoted.

1st Lieutenant James B. Hickey, 8th Cavalry, to be Captain, January 20, 1890, vice Williams, deceased.

2d Lieutenant William F. Flynn, 8th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, January 20, 1890, vice Hickey, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Charles G. Morton, 6th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, February 1, 1890, vice Torrey, appointed Regimental Quartermaster.

Retired Officers.

Capt. Joseph A. Sladen, U. S. A. (retired), is detailed for service as Professor at the Bishop Scott Academy, Portland, Ore. (S. O., Feb. 20, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Thomas H. Norton, U. S. A. (retired), will proceed from Wheeling, W. Va., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to appear as a witness before a G. C.-M. at the latter place (S. O., Feb. 21, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Feb. 17. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Robert H. Offley, Major James S. Cassey, Capt. Carencro Bennett, and Frank D. Garretty, 17th Inf.; Capt. Aaron H. Appel, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Thomas Sharp, 1st Lieuts. Alexander Ogle, George H. Roach, and John A. Lockwood, 2d Lieuts. Edwin S. Walker, John H. Friar, Lucius L. Durfee, and William R. Dashell, 17th Inf.; and 1st Lieut. James D. Nickerson, 17th Inf., 1st Lt. (S. O. 16, Feb. 11, D. Platte.)

At Fort Ringgold, Tex., Feb. 24. Detail: Major Edward C. Woodruff, 5th Inf.; Capt. William Fitzhugh Carter, asst. surg.; Capt. Henry Honomey, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph T. Dickman, adjt., and John H. Heard and 2d Lieut. Jesse Mc. Carter, 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. George P. Borden, 5th Inf. J.-A. (S. O. 18, Feb. 17, D. Tex.)

The day and hour for the assembling of the G. C.-M. at Fort McHenry, Md., are changed to Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, noon (S. O. 44, Feb. 24, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major Charles A. Wikoff, 14th Inf.; Capt. William H. Nash, C. S., and 1st Lieut. L. A. Lovering, 4th Inf., will assemble at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Feb. 7, to investigate the loss of public and private property en route from Fort Klamath (S. O. 11, Feb. 5, D. Columbia.)

In a recent order issued at Fort McKinney, referring to action of a Board of Survey on loss by fire of the pump-house, owing to man in charge leaving his stove in a red-hot condition, and the Board fixing no responsibility, Col. Henry says:

Boards of Survey must recollect that they are called to fix the responsibility, and the interests of both the United States and the individual are to be considered. If the connections of a stove are not in order, it is the neglect of the party using the stove. If the stove and pipe are allowed to become red-hot, a condition not intended, this is carelessness. Men should be educated to a proper degree of responsibility for Government property, a deficiency which largely exists in the colored soldier, and it is only by Boards doing their whole duty that this education can be induced. This order will be read to each troop and company by the adjutant.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

A MIDWINTER MARCH.

A march in midwinter in Texas is quite different from a movement of that kind further north, where the weather is generally colder. It was deemed best by those in authority to send the headquarters and band of the 3d Cavalry from Fort Clark to Fort McIntosh, in January, 1890, and the preparations were soon made. The band went into camp on the 7th, and early on the morning of the 9th, started on its journey, going the first day as far as Thompson's deserted ranch, where an abundance of good grass and water was found; the weather was not cold though it rained some, making the sandy roads hard and good.

Spofford Junction, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, was passed, and the distance marched was 25 miles. On the 10th, the men marched 20 miles to the Camp at Eagle Pass, Texas, on the site of old Fort Duncan. The next day made a long march and encamped near a water hole. The water itself was not particularly good, though the grass was abundant and of an excellent quality. The following day moved over a sandy road to another water hole formerly infested by Indians, near an old well which was long since abandoned. On the 13th marched to another water hole in sight of Twin Mountains, where an excellent camping place was found and game was abundant. Many deer were seen as well as quail and the men's mess chest was well filled. Some of the soldiers caught some fine fish in the pond. The next day marched over a beautiful country where many deer were seen mixed with herds of tame cattle. Encamped near a fine pond, a short distance from a Mexican store, or Tienda, where there is something of a settlement. Found a water hole near by where the water was as salt as brine. A considerable Mexican settlement was passed at the Sauz, or Willow Creek, where the

water in seasons of freshet has worn out immense tracts of earth leaving high banks standing. The men were enabled to lay in a good supply of beef, eggs and milk at the Sauz, which they thoroughly enjoyed. The next day marched to Antonio Diaz's ranch, near Santa Isabel Creek. The water was found in a large pool in the bed of the creek and was not particularly palatable. Otherwise the camp was not desirable, and the weather turning very cold in the night made it anything but pleasant.

On the 17th marched to Fort McIntosh, near the flourishing city of Laredo, where everything seems prosperous and enterprising. The march was a good school for the men, who became very expert at pitching and striking tents, and in their duties as cavalry soldiers. Col. Brackett and Adj't Dickman were the only officers accompanying the command. The country passed over is almost in its natural state, but little having been done in the way of improvements, though some wire fences have been made separating immense tracts of land.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb 25, 1890.

The social season was brought to a close last Tuesday evening by a very large and very pleasant officers' hop. Fully eighty persons were present, among the number being many visitors. Under the efficient management of Lieut. Brooks the affair passed off delightfully, the excellence of the supper being especially remarked. Col. Arden, Mrs. Pope, wife of Capt. J. W. Pope of Leavenworth, and her sister, Miss Lynch; Mr. J. L. Cochran, a guest of Lieut. H. F. Hodges; Lieuts. Flager, Harding, Wheeler, Jersey, Taylor, and Lucas; Miss Thordike, a guest of Mrs. Newcomb; Misses Todd and Richards, guests of Miss Metcalfe; Miss Throckmorton, who is visiting Mrs. Lundeen; Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Gordon, guests of Mrs. Michie; Lieut. and Mrs. Greble, who have been visiting Mrs. Edgerton; Miss Anne Biddle, sister of Lieut. Biddle, her cousin, Miss Nellie Biddle, and Miss Beider, a guest of Miss Wilson, were among the visitors present. Miss Reynolds, Miss Michie, Miss Edgerton, Miss Wilson, Miss Hawkins, and Miss Metcalfe were among the young ladies of the post who attended, while among others present were: Capt. Dorst, Lieuts. Hodges, Landis, Bellinger, Mucom, Freeman, Biddle, Kubin, Benson, Noyes, Brooks, Hubbard, Prof. and Mrs. Mercur, Prof. and Mrs. Michie, Mrs. Metcalfe, Dr. and Mrs. Kneeler, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen, Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt, Lieut. and Mrs. Lundeen, Lieut. and Mrs. Edgerton, Lieut. and Mrs. Alvord, Lieut. and Mrs. Pettit, Lieut. and Mrs. Hodges, Capt. Mitcham, Lieut. and Mrs. Flynn, Lieut. and Mrs. Kernan, Lieut. and Mrs. Dodds, Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver, and Lieut. and Mrs. Hunter. Dancing was kept up most energetically until a late, or rather early hour. Dr. McElroy, who will succeed Dr. Tilton as surgeon, has already arrived at the post.

Washington's Birthday was observed here in the usual manner. At 8 P.M. Grant Hall was crowded with an audience, gathered, prepared to enter heartily into the enjoyment of the Hundredth Night Entertainment. The cover of the programme, which is given below, was designed by Cader H. M. Reeve, and will serve to many as a souvenir of the occasion. The performance of this programme was carried out amid shouts and cheers as the allusions made were recognized, these being in most instances too plain to be misunderstood.

The following is a copy:

100th Night Entertainment, 1890. Grant Hall, West Point, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1890, at 8 P.M. Programme—
 1. Music by the band.
 2. Opening address by Cadet W. C. Davis.
 3. Silent manual by Cadets Donovan, Reeve, H. M.; Walker, K.; Lindsey, J. R.; Burges.
 4. Teddy O'Rourke's School by Cadet Gatley.
 5. The Four Cuirassiers by Cadets Scherer, Upton, Whitman and Davis, A. M.
 6. Firing of the Howitzer by Cadet Marshall.
 7. Prof. McGinty's New Reversible Steam Calliope Motor—Prof. McGinty, Cadet Scherer; Upper Partials, Cadets Sorley, Bennet, Smith, G. B., and Wilcox.
 8. Recitation by Cadet Fox.
 9. Music by the band.
 10. "Modern Warfare" (as learned at West Point)—Scene I. (Guard Room). Reconnaissance. Scene II. (Filtration). The Skirmish. Scene III. (Filtration). The Battle. Cast of characters: Miss Angelina, Cadet Hoffer; Lieut. Dumfussey, Cadet Jadwin; Cadet Capt. Finley, 1st Class; Cadet Marshall; Cadet Sgt. Shannon, 2d Class; Cadet Pierce; Cadet Corp. Thomas, 3d Class; Cadet Whitney; Cadet Benj. Green, 4th Class; Cadet Whitman.

Among recent visitors have been the following: Lieut. R. F. Wilcox, 6th Cav.; Lieut. L. S. Weiborn, 5th Cav.; Capt. Hurst, 12th Inf.; Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, 5th Art., and Mrs. Greble; Mrs. C. G. Sawtelle, Mrs. J. W. Pope, Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Gordon.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

ON Monday evening, Feb. 17, the tableaux which had been for some time talked of were given at the Post Hall. They were gotten up by Mrs. Potter and Miss Pell, and were well managed. Nearly all of the young folks of the post took part in them. The proceeds, amounting to about \$50, were given to the fund to build a church in the town of Brackenridge, adjoining the post.

Feb. 11, a basket hop was given in the hop room. At the usual hour for dancing all of the young folks met at the hop room, each bringing a basket with enough dishes for their own use and something for the supper. When supper time came a table cloth was spread on the floor and all sat down around it and ate supper from it.

On the evening of Feb. 18, a ribbon geman was given for Miss Florence Williams, of St. Paul, Minn., who is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Morgan.

A travelling opera company regaled us two evenings of last week with a performance of the operas, "The Mascot" and "The Mikado." The performances were well attended, and were very good for the frontier.

The Rev. Mr. Rose, the Episcopal minister of Eagle Pass, came up here for Ash Wednesday. He preached in Brackettville in the morning and in the post in the evening.

Mr. Negley, of Eagle Pass, a relative of Col. Lazelle, has been making him a visit for a few days.

FORT TOWNSEND.

CAPT. EDWARDS, of Tacoma, formerly of the Army, was a visitor at the post last week.

Lieut. Sample has a company of very pretty ladies in Port Townsend preparing for a broom drill early in March.

Capt. and Mrs. Bainbridge gave a very enjoyable lotto party at their cozy and pleasant quarters last week. Among those present were: Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Worthington, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimball, Lieut. W. R. Sample and Mr. J. C. Saunders, brother-in-law of Lieut. Sample. There were fourteen prizes, which were very neat and pretty. Lieut. Kimball took the first prize, a handsome teapot, Japanese ware. He won thirteen games. Dr. Worthington lead the next highest number of games, winning a very pretty cream pitcher, fine china. Mr. Saunders took a very handsome set of olive dishes. Mrs. Worthington a very pretty pin cushion and watch pocket. Mrs. Kimball won the consolation prize—a handsome Japanese screen. Upon adjournment it was agreed that a most pleasant evening was spent, even if we are away up on Puget Sound, and a long distance from the Eastern frontier.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

ON Nov. 29, 1889, Troop F, 2d Cav., arrived after a tedious journey across the country from Vancouver Barracks Washington. The boys, naturally hungry, were gladly surprised when met by a committee from Co. I, 14th Inf., with a cordial invitation to repair to the quarters of the latter and there refresh the inner man. The invitation was unanimously accepted. Troop F, 2d Cav., has held this kindly act of the company in remembrance, and having recently moved into their new quarters have issued invitations for the "return game." They will entertain the boys of Co. I at supper on Washington's Birthday. Elaborate preparations are made and a grand good time is expected.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

The Express says:

The subject of a post canteen is still being discussed among the enlisted men. No building is at present available, but with the favorable reports circulated regarding other post canteens, many of the men are inclined to regard its absence as due, to some extent, to want of action on the part of their officers.

Capt. Henry Romeyn, 5th Inf., who recently conducted prisoners to Ft. Leavenworth, has returned to Ft. Ringgold.

Lieut. William H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf., accompanied by his wife, was in the city Sunday.

In anticipation of Lent, the little society world at the post has been quite active during the past week. Among these entertainments the card parties given by Miss Eagan and by Mrs. Liscum, Monday evening, were in every way enjoyable and pleasing.

Col. Joseph H. Smith, Surgeon, is visiting old friends here.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, Commanding Department of Dakota.

The following are the orders of the Secretary of War: By direction of the President, the unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of Dell P. Wild, late private Troop F, 8th Cavalry, is remitted, in recognition of the fact that the punishment adjudged was excessive in a very marked degree. The prisoner was ordered by the 2d Lieutenant of his troop, M. P. Steele, to assist him in placing a canvas upon a shed. He refused to do so upon the ground that he did not enlist to do such work. He was cursed and struck by the officer, soon thereafter placed in confinement and brought before a Court-martial, of which Lieut. Steele was the Judge Advocate, convicted of disobedience of orders, and sentenced to dishonorable discharge, with forfeiture of all pay and allowance, and confinement in the military prison at Fort Snelling for one year. No action appears to have been taken against Lieut. Steele, whose breach of discipline was of an aggravated nature. It is also grossly improper that Lieut. Steele should have been detailed as Judge Advocate of the court. The President does not believe this case to be, nor does he think it just to the Army that it should appear to be, a fair illustration of the administration of military justice.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

This order appears to have been issued under the mistaken impression that Lieut. Steele was detailed as J. A. of the court for the purpose of trying Wild. It is due to Gen. Ruger to say that there was nothing in the papers to indicate anything unusual in the case except the relation between the accuser and the J. A., and this was not noted. The appearance of the accuser of a prisoner as Judge Advocate of the court to try him is clearly improper and should be made illegal, which it is not as the law now stands.

The N. Y. *World* reports Gen. Ruger as saying, with reference to this case: "As it was Lieut. Steele who preferred charges against Wild he should not have acted as J. A. of the Court-martial, and such an occurrence is very rare. The J. A. of the Department is a very careful and capable officer, who supervises charges and proceedings and matters co-relative thereto, and the retention of Lieut. Steele as J. A. in this particular case was an unfortunate inadvertence. Private Wild's case came before a court previously constituted, and of which, as I said, Lieut. Steele was J. A. Wild had the right to challenge Lieut. Steele, who, by the way, had no vote on the question of guilt or innocence, and the court had the right to overrule the challenge. As to the matter of Wild's offence there can be no question. If there had been I would not have ordered his trial. As to Wild's sentence, one year's imprisonment in the guardhouse, I think it was heavy for the offence proven, and I had marked it for future consideration: doubtless it would have been commuted."

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* says:

Secretary Proctor was much provoked to discover that the papers in the case had been on file in the War Department for two months, and more than none of his subordinates had given them sufficient attention to ascertain and report to him the unusual and irregular proceedings. In order that he may no longer be kept in ignorance of such cases he has directed the Judge Advocate General's Department to scrutinize carefully every court-martial case received from military departments, and whenever the slightest inconsistency or injustice is discovered to report the fact to him. This order doubtless will operate to secure better treatment from officers toward enlisted men, but until a revision of the Articles of War provides a graduated code of punishment for offences committed, inconsistent and unjust sentences will occur.

The formal charges against 2d Lieut. M. P. Steele, 8th Cav., have been mailed from the War Department to Major Crook, who, as commanding officer of the Division of the Missouri, has been instructed to detail the court for the trial of the officer named. The charge is "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline in violation of the 62d Article of War." The Department hopes to profit by the agitation this case has created. Steps are already being taken to impress upon Congress the necessity for a revised code of punishment, the Wild case being presented as an example of what is possible under the existing laws. A bill has been drafted and will shortly be submitted to Congress, and the Secretary of War will urge its early passage. In its present shape it comprises not more than a half a dozen lines, giving to the President the power to establish in time of peace such code of punishment as the interests of the service demand.

(From Harper's Magazine for March.)

A CONFEDERATE SUIT.

A VETERAN of the — Connecticut Regiment of Volunteers keeps at home a handsome uniform of a Confederate officer, to which he owes some months of liberty, if not life itself. He was a tailor before the Civil War, and when he was captured on a Southern battlefield this fact reached the ears of the commander of the prisoners' barracks. "Egad! I'll have the Yankee goose-pusher make me a new suit," said the officer, gazing at his dingy uniform. The finest gray cloth, gold lace, and bright buttons were brought to the tailor-prisoner, who worked cheerfully away at the welcome employment. On the evening the suit was to be delivered, however, a bright idea occurred to him, and soon what was to all appearances a spruce Confederate officer walked past the guards and was seen no more in that part of Dixie. History kindly draws the veil over the expletives vented on the "nutmeg Yankee" for not only gaining his liberty—he earned that—but for taking that precious suit, which cost so many hundred dollars of good Confederate money.

THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. ATL. Station.—R.-Adml. Bancroft Gherardi.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. Arrived at Havana, Cuba, Feb. 25. Will remain in that port four or five days and then proceed to Key West for stores. Address Key West, Fla.

KEARNSAGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer. Same as Galena.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Rockwell. At La Guayra, Venezuela, Feb. 6. Under orders to proceed to Key West, land longitude party under Lieut. Norris upon the completion of its work, and then join the North Atlantic Squadron in Haytian waters. Address Key West, Fla.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 4 guns. Comdr. Charles O'Neil. At Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 22. Temporary flagship Rear Admiral Gherardi. Address care Commandant Navy-yard, New York. Commander Yates Stirling has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to command this vessel.

S. Atlantic Station—Act. Rear Adml. J. H. Gillis.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, (flagship), 14 guns, Capt. Allen V. Reed. At Montevideo, Uruguay, last accounts.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Foryth. At Montevideo last accounts.

European Station—Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

Address of squadron is care of B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. At Toulon, France. Feb. 18, as per cable.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. Same as Chicago.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane. Same as Chicago.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander F. E. Chadwick. Same as Chicago.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. Arrived at New York Feb. 27, with the remains of ex-U. S. Senator G. H. Pendleton, ex-Minister to Germany, on board. The voyage home was speedy and pleasant. The Enterprise left the harbor of Lisbon in company with the Squadron of Evolution on Dec. 31, and proceeded to Antwerp, stopping en route at Plymouth and Dartmouth, Eng. At Antwerp the body of ex-Minister Pendleton was taken on board and the ship began her homeward trip, touching at Madeira on Feb. 8 and Bermuda on Sunday, Feb. 22.

Pacific Station—Actg. Rear Adml. Geo. Brown.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco Cal.

CHARLESTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, flagship, Capt. G. C. Remey. At Mare Island, Cal.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Lieutenant-Commander J. J. Hunker (in temporary command). Is now probably at Honolulu, from Apia, Samoa.

Commander James G. Green sailed from San Francisco Feb. 8, to assume command of this vessel.

IRROquois, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop. At Apia, Samoa.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander E. M. Shepard. At Honolulu.

NIPMUC, 3d rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At Honolulu. Commander Felix McCurley has been ordered to command this vessel, and leaves San Francisco for Honolulu, March 8 next.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. O. W. Farenbott. At Sitka, Alaska.

Asiatic Station—Rear Adml. G. E. Belknap.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer. At Chemulpo, Korea, Jan. 27. Has been ordered to San Francisco, to arrive by April 25 next.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns. Comdr. M. L. Johnson. Arrived at Wuhu, China, Jan. 26, and sailed on the 29th for Chinkiang. Will be relieved by the Palos and be sent to Canton.

OMAHA, 3d rate, (flagship), 12 guns, Captain B. J. Cromwell. At Yokohama Jan. 27.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. Sailed from Nagasaki, Jan. 13, for Ningko, China, where she arrived Jan. 16. She was still at that port Jan. 27. Will proceed to Shanghai and Yangtze ports, and ultimately will relieve the Monocacy from river service.

Lieutenant Commander Holman Vail has been ordered to command this vessel, and left San Francisco for Yokohama Feb. 27.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. H. Cooper. Sailed from Yokohama for Chemulpo Jan. 29 to relieve the Palos.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns, Comdr. B. P. Lamberton. Arrived at Port Royal, S. C., Feb. 16, which will be her address for the present.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. John Schouler. Sailed from New York Jan. 4 for a cruise in the West Indies. At Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Feb. 8.

Address mail as follows—in each case care of U. S. Consul: To Feb. 26, Port Spain, Trinidad, W.I.; from Feb. 27 to March 28, Island of St. Thomas; after that date Hampton Roads, Va.

MINNESOTA, 19 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

*On Special Service.**AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.*

ALLIANCE, Commander H. C. Taylor. At Norfolk, Va., under orders to proceed to Hong Kong, China, via Suez Canal and Red Sea, for service on the Asiatic station.

BALTIMORE, Captain W. S. Schley. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., where she will complete her preparations for sea. When completed will be sent to Baltimore, Md.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles. At Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Vessel engaged in carrying freight between the several navy-yards. Present address Navy-yard, New York.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 6 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 gatlings). Commander Geo. H. Wadleigh. At Erie, Pa.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Brownson. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Arrived at Cape Town, South Africa, Jan. 18. All well. Expected to remain about two weeks and then visit St. Helena and Ascension. Should reach New York between the middle of May and 1st of June. Address care of B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Traillgar square, London, England.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 3 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. C. Gibson. At Navy-yard, Mare Island. Orders have been given for her to proceed to New York. Will be used as a training ship for apprentices.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Lt.-Comdr. G. C. Reiter. Surveying on the coast of Lower California. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school ship of Pennsylvania. At Philadelphia. Address 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School. At New York.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Capt. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHOENIX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Comdr. E. C. Merriman. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Captain C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clads *Ajaz*, *Catskill*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Mapopea*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE establishment of a marine station for the Russian Navy in the Baltic at point four versts north of Libau, Courland, has been decided upon. The work, to cost 13,000,000 roubles, will be commenced immediately.

THE Secretary of the Navy Feb. 25 made the first payment, amounting to \$57,100, to the Richmond locomotive machine works of Richmond, Va., for work done on the machinery designed for the battle ship *Texas*, building at Norfolk.

FROM a private letter we learn that the repairs to the U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* have been completed and she has left the Mare Island Navy-yard, to continue her regular scientific work off the coast of California. She will proceed north about May 1.

THE naval correspondent of the Austrian *Armeenblatt*, at Pola—referring to some experiments recently made by the Imperial squadron near Rovigno, with a view of testing the apparatus for transferring coal from a coaling-ship to a man-of-war at sea—takes occasion to exclaim, “Happy England, that needs no coal magazine!”

FROM Nicaragua comes a satisfactory report of the progress on the preliminary work of the canal. The pier is making rapid progress, about 250 feet being now completed. This work is proceeding at about the rate of sixty feet per week, and its effect has been even greater than was calculated upon by Mr. A. G. Menocal, the chief engineer, the action of the waves in piling up sand having so far saved brushing and filling.

THE Naval Board on Organization, with the assistance of Lieut. Kennon, 6th Inf., is making good progress with the new drill regulations for sailors and marines. Heretofore the Army infantry tactics have been used for the operations on shore, but it is now proposed to modify these tactics to conform to the organization of the Navy, which is necessarily widely different from the infantry organization of the Army. The new infantry tactics have been carefully examined by Lieut. Kennon, and are being made good use of in the revision of the Navy tactics now in progress.

THE Swedish Government is asking its Parliament for the following extraordinary grants for the Navy: 863,000 kr. as first grant for a new ironclad, the total cost of which is calculated at 2,868,000 kr., or about £160,000. She is to be the same type as the *Seea*, only somewhat narrower and lower, with increase of power, so as to obtain a higher speed. Further, 495,000 kr. for the completion of the *Göta*, a similar ship, and 244,000 kr. for a new second-class gunboat. Of the ten second-class gunboats, which were built in 1856-63, only five remain in serviceable state. The new gunboat is intended to be 20 feet longer than the old ones, and armed with three or four far-reaching and rapid-firing guns.—*Engineering*.

THE French Minister of Marine has concluded his programme for 1891, according to which a large number of war vessels will be laid down, partly in Government dockyards and partly in private yards. The vessels will be 10 ironclads, 11 cruisers of various classes, 5 being armored, 2 torpedo cruisers, 5 torpedo despatch vessels, 2 gunboats, 1 despatch vessel for transport service, 12 sea-going torpedo boats, and 35 first-class torpedo boats.

THE experiences of the officers and crew of the *Enterprise*, under the command of Comdr. B. H. McCalla, do not appear to have been of the most agreeable sort. How far the severity Comdr. McCalla admits having practiced was justified by the circumstances, is a question that must be determined by better evidence than that of newspaper interviews with the crew of the *Enterprise*. Three of the officers of the vessel return home under suspension and one of the crew with a sword cut in his head from blow given by the captain. Ensign Kline is charged with being found asleep on duty.

THE *Horse Guards' Gazette* says: “A new submarine ship, called the *Goujet* (after her inventor), has been tried at Cherbourg, in opposition to the *Gymnote*, lately tried at Toulon. She seems to be a success. On the day of her trial the sea was rough, and the ship behaved well. Only a small portion of the hull (that in which is placed the entrance to the ship) can be seen above the water. She can be steered perfectly, for after manoeuvring in the open sea she entered the port and dodged about among the shipping without running foul of anything.”

AN amendment proposed by Senator McPherson Feb. 27 to the Hale bill to increase the Naval Establishment, provides that instead of eight line-of-battle ships there shall be constructed eight low free-board coast and harbor defence vessels of the monitor type, having not more than 18 feet draught with twin screws, and a sea speed of not less than 17 knots. These vessels shall be armed with four guns of not less than 12-inch calibre, mounted with in turrets, or on barbette, together with rapid-firing guns and at least one 15 inch dynamite gun. The vessels shall have either steel or compound armor, and the cost of vessels and armament shall not exceed \$2,500,000.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be issued from the Navy Department for bids for the proposed practice vessel for the Naval Academy and the 5,500 ton cruiser. It is also quite likely that in the same advertisement will be included what has hitherto been known as the 7,500 ton protected cruiser, but which has been changed by the Secretary to 8,150 tons. The fight for the two big ships will be between the Cramps of Philadelphia and Scott of San Francisco. They have been holding off from taking any of the small gunboats and cruisers, in which they say there is no profit for them, in order to keep their yards clear for the large class of ships.

NAVY GAZETTE.*Ordered.*

FEB. 21.—Commander William H. Whiting, to duty at the Navy-yard New York.

Commdre Yates Stirling, to hold himself in readiness to command the *Dolphin*.

Passed Assistant Engineer E. R. Freeman, to special duty at the Quintard Iron Works.

Ensign Miles C. Gorgas, to duty as Inspector of Ordnance at the Midvale Steel Works and at the Standard Steel Works, at Thurlow, Pa., March 8.

FEB. 24.—Ensign H. H. Whittlesey to duty at the Naval Observatory.

Ensign George R. Clark, to examination for promotion.

FEB. 24.—Ensign John J. Knapp, to duty at the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground, Annapolis.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. W. Rush, to duty at the Navy-yard New York.

FEB. 27.—Ensign Rodger Welles, to nautical schoolship St. Mary's.

Commodore A. E. K. Benham to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant Henry C. Gearing, to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant E. M. Hughes and H. B. Ashmore, to training ship New Hampshire.

Detached.

FEB. 21.—Lieutenant William Kilburn, as Inspector of Ordnance at the Midvale Steel Works and at the Standard Steel Casting Works, Thurlow, Pa., on March 8, and placed on waiting orders.

FEB. 24.—Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, from duty as President of the Board of Inspection and Survey on Feb. 27, and transferred to the retired list on that date.

Carpenter Charles H. Bogan, from receiving ship Vermont and ordered to duty at Navy-yard New York.

Carpenter Thomas McGlone, from the Navy-yard and ordered to receiving ship Vermont.

Ensign James E. Drake, from Coast Survey and ordered to Alliance.

FEB. 25.—Passed Assistant Surgeon E. W. Auzal, from Navy-yard New York, and ordered to the Galena.

Leave.

The sick leave of Passed Assistant Engineer William R. King, extended one year.

Lieutenant George T. Emmons, extended until July 1 next.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

FEBRUARY 25, 1890.

EVERYONE now is studying for the February examinations, which will take place during this and the coming week.

A series of entertainments have been arranged by the commandant for the Saturday evenings during Lent. The following programme has been announced: Evening entertainments at the Naval Institute Hall, March 1; Philadelphia Concert Company, March 15; U. S. Naval Academy Dramatic Association, March 22; Mr. C. W. Brewster, April 5; Perry Brothers' musical entertainment, April 12; Hon. J. L. Wheeler—"The Navy in the Civil War" (illustrated). At the gymnasium, March 8—athletic tournament.

Lieuts. Low, Harber, Potter, Garvin and Bowman spent Saturday in Washington, where they attended a class dinner. Lieut. Rittenhouse has been ordered to the Academy. He was detached about three years ago, being then an instructor in the Department of Mathematics. Lieut. Gear-

ing, who has been ill for some months, has resumed his duties.

Saturday, the 22d, studies and drills were suspended. Cadets of the 1st and 2d Classes who were on the 1st conduct grade were allowed leave to visit friends in Baltimore and Washington. Liberty was given all hands to visit the city from 8 A. M. until evening roll call.

Thomas A. Edison has presented the Department of Physics and Chemistry with a directly connected dynamo. It is expected to arrive in a few days. This will prove a valuable addition to our already large number of electrical machines. We have now two electric motors and two dynamos—one Edison and one Brush. The great trouble is that the course does not offer sufficient opportunity for the use of instruments practically. It seems as if much of the time used in learning blacksmithing, etc., at the machine shops might be much more profitably spent in the handling of our electrical appliances and the use of astronomical instruments, in which we have but very little practice. At the Observatory there are several very expensive instruments, presumably for the use of cadets, but they are never used.

Wednesday afternoon an unexpected mobilization of our marines took place. The superintendent was informed that a large crowd had gathered on the Government farm to witness a prize fight between two Baltimore pugilists. He immediately ordered the marines not on duty to proceed to the farm and clear it of the trespassers. They were quickly embarked on the battery launch and taken to the farm. With very little trouble they succeeded in driving the crowd across the county bridge clear of the farm. The marines wore side arms only.

Miss Pease, of California, is visiting Mrs. Commander N. A.

It is now pretty well understood what cadets must resign because of deficiencies at the Semi-annual examination. Rising, of the 1st Class, was recommended to be dropped. Saunders, Eaton, Beck, Ryan and Trickle, of the 2d Class, have gone since the last issue of the JOURNAL. Rising has enjoyed considerable popularity during his cadetship, and many will be very sorry if he is unable to continue. He distinguished himself by his assistance in leading the German of Feb. 15, and enters considerably in the athletics.

Trickle and Eaton would have been on the baseball team. It will be remembered that the former won the medal for throwing the baseball last fall. Eaton and Ryan were formerly in the class of '90, but were taken ill with typhoid fever during the summer of 1888, and obliged to lay all study aside for a year.

Mr. C. A. Lane, who resigned this month from the 4th Class, will prepare to enter with the next class.

The 1st Class will be moved up to the new quarters on Saturday, occupying the front rooms of the 1st floor. The old plan of rooming by divisions is greatly in disfavor, and will not be revived during the administration of Commander Goss.

Considerable anxiety is manifested as to the effect on the class standing of the Department of Discipline, and the first marks, published at the end of this month, will gratify much curiosity.

Naval Constructor Gatewood, who went last month to Asheville to regain his health, is suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia; his wife and his brother, Dr. J. D. Gatewood, U. S. N. S., have gone to his bedside.

Outdoor drills will begin March 10. It seems as if nearly a month of beautiful weather has been spent in drills indoors, while next month may be very stormy. Some change will probably be made in the drill programme for next year, so that outdoor drills may be substituted when the weather is favorable in January and February.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE TURKISH NAVY.

THE ironclad *Helbetuna*, the torpedo-boat *Nemzet*, a lightship for service in the Black Sea, a screw vessel which is to be fitted with fire engines and intended specially to be used against fires near the shore, and a steam launch for use of the Minister of Marine, were launched from the Turkish naval dockyard, Constantinople, on Jan. 31. The successful launching of five new vessels built entirely in the Imperial Arsenal and chiefly by native labor is an event of more than ordinary interest. Considering the very limited resources at the disposal of the Admiralty, says the *Levant Herald*, it must be admitted that a great deal has been accomplished by the present Minister of Marine, his Excellency Hassan Pasha, towards making Turkey independent of foreign arsenals. The Imperial Arsenal has been developed, workshops erected and stocked with plant, and a staff organized that could take their place beside the skilled mechanics of Woolwich or Cherbourg, so that the Government has now at its disposal an institution which may be depended upon as a valuable auxiliary to its land and sea forces.

The fire engine is a screw steamer: length, 75 ft.; beam, 13 ft. 9 in.; depth, 8 ft. 3 in.; draught of water, 5 ft. 7 in.; displacement, 70 tons. Her engines will indicate 145 horse power, and give a speed of 10 miles an hour. She will be fitted with Gwynne's centrifugal pumps capable of throwing a thousand gallons of water per minute.

The launch is a steel boat measuring 60 ft. from stem to stern, 9 ft. in the beam, 5 ft. 8 in. depth of hold, drawing 3 ft. 4 in. of water and with 20 tons displacement. Her engines will be of 60 horsepower, giving 10 miles an hour.

The lightship is a composite ship, intended for service in the Black Sea. Her dimensions are: length, 96 ft.; breadth, 20 ft.; depth, 11½ ft.; displacement, 226 tons. She will carry two lanterns.

The *Nemzet* is a smart-looking boat and when engined to 450 horse power will attain the respectable speed of 18 miles. Her length is 100 ft. 4 in., breadth 11 ft. 9 in., depth 5 ft., draught 2 ft. 3 in., and displacement 38.22 tons. She has two torpedo tubes in the bow, and will carry two Nordenfeldt guns.

The *Helbetuna* is a cruiser-corvette, composite built, designed by Husni Pasha, chief constructor to the Admiralty. Her principal dimensions are as follows: length, 226 ft.; breadth, 37 ft.; displacement, 1,368 tons. She is to have engines of 2,784 indicated horse power, and she will steam about 15 knots. Her armament will consist of six 12-centimetre long range breech-loading guns on the broadside and two 17-centimetres at bow and stern, six quick-firing guns, and two torpedo tubes at the bow.

MESSRS. YARROW AND CO. have recently completed six first-class torpedo boats of what is now reckoned the standard type. The boats are of galvanized steel, and are 130 ft. long and 18 ft. 6 in. broad. Their triple expansion engines will indicate about 1,150 horse power, and, with a load of 20 tons on board, will drive the craft at a maximum speed of rather over 25 knots, or nearly 20½ miles an hour. The boiler is of the locomotive type, and forced draught is not used. The accommodation, both for officers and for men, is marvellously good. The turning capacity is extraordinary, for these boats, without heeling over in the least, can turn at full speed and in 75 seconds in a circle of some 300 ft. in diameter.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

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A VETERAN sergeant stationed at San Antonio, referring to the better class of recruits now supplied, grows reminiscent and says: "You should have seen some of the recruits that used to be sent out to Forts Laramie, Stanton, Bridger, etc., along in the 70's. Tough? Why, the 1st sergeants carried base ball bats to enforce discipline, and then the villains would steal everything, from underclothing up to a sabre, and dig out for Deadwood. At one time a consignment of seventy-five was sent, and before two months every man but one had decamped with everything in reach that was portable, and the only reason that one didn't go was because he died with cramp colic on his fourth day out!"

We are indebted to Captain Arthur Murray, U. S. Army, judge advocate on the staff of General Merritt and secretary and treasurer of the Army Cooperative Fire Association, for a neat pamphlet containing the third annual report of that association. The list of membership is now quite large, and the proceedings indicate a flourishing condition of affairs.

THE CASE OF PRIVATE WILD.

It is most unfortunate that the War Department should have found it necessary to take such action in the case of Private Wild as to let loose upon the Army all the barking curs of socialistic hostility to the principles which lie at the foundation, not alone of Army discipline, but of all Government authority. A growing public sentiment in this country opposes the exercise of authority in any form, and it is not well that it should receive encouragement. It has found its illustration in the anarchist murderer of policemen in the City of Chicago, in the attempt to reverse a decision of one of the judges of the Supreme Court by the dagger of the assassin, and more recently in the deliberate murder of a marshal of the United States in Florida by men to whom he had made himself obnoxious in the discharge of his duty. Newspaper offices, the halls of Congress, our religious and philanthropic organizations, and our labor leagues of all sorts, are filled with men who seek occasion for offence against the officers of the Army; not because they love justice, but because they are hostile to the very foundation principles of Army discipline. Even now the Quakers are sending their petitions to Congress asking it to refuse to appropriate money for any military purpose whatever.

The spirit that prompts the present attack upon the Army is illustrated by a cut appearing in the New York World. It presents as the type of the West Point graduate a brainless ass, having the single glass in his dexter eye—to the American the special mark of imbecility—and a dandy little cane in his sinister hand. Surrounding this imbecile, and engaged in various menial offices for his benefit, are three noble-looking citizens in the uniform of private soldiers. Underneath this precious illustration of popular sentiment is this legend:

(St. Anthony Hill Graphic.)

NO MORE OF THIS IN THE ARMY.

Since President Harrison's order the chaps from West Point will black his own boots and be his own valet.

Unquestionably, the rights of the humblest private in the Army should be jealously guarded, and our readers will bear us witness that we have dwelt upon this principle with frequent iteration. We have done so because we have realized better that our officers, who are not so directly in contact with public sentiment, how sharp is the scrutiny to which they are subjected. Still, it would seem that some way might be found to maintain this principle without conveying so widely the impression that a soldier is at liberty to pass judgment as to the orders he will and will not obey. It is true that obedience to unlawful orders cannot be exacted, but all orders issued by proper authority are *prima facie* legal, and the strict construction in the Military Service should always be in favor of legality. The case is analogous to that of the permission granted to commit homicide in self defence. The circumstances must be so imperative as to admit of no delay for appeal to the protection of authority. It has a further analogy in the requirement that taxes or duties exacted under mistaken, or even arbitrarily unjust, interpretations of law must be paid, the victim reserving by protest his right to appeal. In no other way is it possible to maintain a government which must of necessity rely for the execution of its just edicts upon fallible agents. In the Army and Navy especially individual rights are, and of necessity must be, subordinate to the imperative necessity of OBEDIENCE. The lives of our soldiers, the integrity of the Service, the honor of the country depend on this. If we yield anything of this principle in peace we shall pay dearly for it in war.

We cannot expect all of our officers to be saints, or to be wholly free from the infirmities of the fighting temperament. Unquestionably they should be held to the strictest requirements of the Regulations. If they have not been the fault is at Washington, and it would certainly seem that some way might be found to correct it without opening the floodgates of hostility to the Army as an Army. Still, as the mischief is done, it is well that good should come out of the evil. Let our officers remember, then that this difficulty originates, according to the statement coming from the War Department, in the loss of temper by an officer, and in the disregard of the principles of justice shown in permitting Wild's ac-

cuser to be also his prosecutor. To suffer such a disregard of right is to confuse in men's minds the distinction between merely personal authority and the obedience to military law, which if imperative in its commands, is at the same time impartial. It cannot be too clearly understood that the regulations and restrictions of the Service must be applied equally to all, and that no taint of prejudice or personal vindictiveness be allowed to stain the ermine of justice. It is only by lifting the Army high above the plane of ordinary action that it can be maintained in its integrity in this country. The law and the regulations give the officer a certain measure of control over his men. That control may in the opinion of many officers be insufficient, but to go one step beyond it is to incur an individual peril and risk of serious injury to the Service.

We are happy to announce that the Military Committees of Congress are taking an interest in the subject of Army promotion, and that there are now some wholesome indications that legislation may follow giving, at least, financial relief to those who have suffered the most from lack of promotion. This subject was fully discussed by the House Military Committee and it was unanimously agreed to report a bill giving the pay of the next higher grade to all officers who have served twenty years in one grade, service as 2d and 1st lieutenants being considered as of one grade. There was a strong desire to have promotion accompany the increase, but after discussion this was found impracticable for every grade. The Senate Military Committee will also soon report a similar bill. The bill to be reported by the House Committee is in the form of a substitute for the several bills relating to the promotion of assistant surgeons and promotion of lieutenants after fifteen years' service. Should the substitute bill pass, it would have the immediate effect of giving pay of the next higher grade to one major-general (Schofield), four captains (storekeepers) in Quartermaster's Department, one captain (Nash) in Subsistence Department, two majors and nine captains in the Medical Department (including five assistant surgeons with three years' service as 1st lieutenants), six majors in Pay Department, three captains (storekeepers) in Ordnance Department, two post chaplains, one colonel (Grierson), ten captains and five 1st lieutenants of cavalry, ten captains and fifty 1st lieutenants of artillery, one colonel (Smith), fifty-three captains and twenty-seven 1st lieutenants of infantry—making a grand total of 186 officers to Feb. 1.

THE Professors of Military Science and Tactics present and to come, are doubtless highly pleased with the new rules and regulations governing their positions, which we published last week. Hitherto the curriculum has been, at some institutions, much of a "go as you please" arrangement. Hereafter there will be a well defined system for all.

SECRETARY OF WAR PROCTOR is taking active measures to have the tons upon tons of useless official documents stored in the War Department, summarily disposed of, so as to make room for the tons upon tons which are to follow.

THE annual encampment of the G. A. R. of New York State was held at Syracuse this week, and attracted to that city many prominent veterans. Colonel Floyd Clarkson was elected department commander for the ensuing year.

DEPARTMENT Commanders are already arranging for the zealous and efficient execution of the practice season of 1890, for rifle, carbine and revolver firing, and no diminution of zeal in this regard is apparent.

LIGHT battery commanders are now busy making practical and theoretical trial of the new drill regulations for light artillery and will shortly report results to the Headquarters of the Army.

THE cavalry will receive one promotion in 1890, by the retirement of Colonel Grierson for age in July next, and the infantry one in April, by the retirement of Colonel Hough. There will not be a retirement for age in the artillery until May 22, 1891.

In Harper's Magazine for March General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., describes the organization of the Army of the United States, introducing this description with a brief history. The administrative departments of the Army will be glad to learn that General Merritt, whose large experience makes him a most competent judge, considers each of them "as near perfection in the accomplishment of its duties as the creations of man for such purposes usually become, made so by the trials of war, which tested them in a manner not possible in generations of service in peace time." To the well conducted Quartermaster's Department he attributes, "in so far as these things go, our successes in the great War of the Rebellion." Equal in importance is the Subsistence Department. During the war it disbursed for supplies nearly \$362,000,000 and never failed. As an efficient medical officer, in the skilled judgment of General Merritt, must be a good quartermaster and a good commissary "as well as surgeon and physician," he may be said to combine the efficiency and virtues of all three departments. The loss of the Engineer Corps from a training which, according to General Merritt, unites them, in the judgment of some, "for command when large risks are involved," peculiarly fits them for control in public works and scientific pursuits. As the result of its method of appointment, "the Ordnance Department, in the judgment of its friends, is being recruited by much of the best material in the Army." The subject of recruiting the Army as a national police and the relations of the Army to the militia are the other topics interestingly presented by General Merritt. Eight spirited illustrations accompany the letter press.

GENERAL HENRY L. ABBOT considers in *The Forum* for March the subject of "War Under New Conditions." Magazine guns, firing bullets of more penetrative power and flatter trajectories from smaller calibres with smokeless powder, will so totally change the conditions of the battlefield that old principles will have to be re-applied by the infantry, while the artillery must adapt themselves to the use of B. L. rifled field guns, giving muzzle velocities of 1,500 feet to the projectiles weighing 18 lb., replacing the 10 lb. projectiles of 1861, having but 1,222 feet initial velocity. Then there are the rapid-firing guns and the other modern appliances of war, with which readers of the JOURNAL have become more or less familiar. General Abbot considers in an interesting way the changes which must follow their adoption, drawing the lesson that follows obviously from our neglect to provide ourselves with the latest appliances of destruction.

THE Army Register has at last reached such a state as to justify the prediction that at least a few advance copies will be available for distribution during the coming week. It will include on a separate page the names of all honor graduates of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, and the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, now in the Service. The names of the graduates of State military colleges number 110, furnished by 49 colleges. The regulations under which these names are selected provide for the selection of three from each college having more than 20 graduates annually, two when there are more than 10, and one when less than that number.

THE Naval Committee of Congress do not appear to be taking a very lively interest in matters affecting the personnel of the Navy. This is probably due to the desire on the part of the committee to see what the two Houses are likely to do in the matter of ships before touching upon any questions affecting the officers. The inability of the several factions to agree upon what they want is another way to account for the apparent inactivity. Officers in Washington have been striving for some time to agree upon some one measure, but from all accounts the several interests are as far apart as ever. A strenuous effort was made to harmonize the differences between the line and engineer officers, but without success. Instead of one measure going before the committee for action there will be several, and the probabilities are that none of them will pass. The bills already presented are the Cowie and Phythian bills, the bill introduced by Senator Chandler and referred to in these columns several weeks ago, and the bill presented this week to increase the efficiency of the Engineer Corps. The latter measure was framed by engineer officers on duty in Washington after mature consideration of the Phythian and other general bills, which they considered prejudicial to their interests. To these are to be added this week S. 2790 and H. R. 7318 to reorganize and equalize the rank and pay of the personnel of the U. S. Navy. The bills are the same, except that the Senate bill provides that ensigns shall be promoted after three years' service; the House bill merely provides that they shall only receive the pay of the next higher grade. The organization provided for is substantially that of the Phythian bill.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR, who has just died, is estimated to have left \$150,000,000. The assets of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. are nearly equal to the Astor fortune, or \$136,401,328.02. In the one case the concentration of vast wealth is for private advantage and glory; in the other it extends the benefits of accumulation into the homes of 182,310 policy holders, who are guaranteed the payment of \$565,949,933 in case of need, or an average of a little over \$3,000 each. The vast growth of insurance is the growth of the modern spirit of co-operation, one of the most marked symptoms of the times. The Mutual Life Insurance stands at the head of American companies in the extent of its business.

The New York Life Insurance Co. during 1889 issued 39,499 new policies and the amount of new insurance written was \$151,119,088. The surplus by the New York State standard (4 per cent.) amounts to \$15,600,000 and the total income for the year was \$29,163,266.24. The able management of this company constantly keeps it in the path of progress toward still greater accumulations of wealth and a corresponding increase of the value of its insurance. The progress for 1889 shows an increase of assets of \$11,573,414.41; increase in surplus for dividends, \$1,716,849.01; increase in benefits to policy-holders, \$1,148,051.61.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society in 1889 paid to policy holders \$11,842,857.89 and, after deducting other disbursements, left their net ledger assets \$101,373,362.31, which is further increased to \$107,150,300.12 by other assets due to the Society. The total outstanding assurance amounts to \$631,016,666, and the new assurance written in 1889 amounted to \$175,264,100.

AN interesting illustrated pamphlet comes to us from Mobile, Ala., written by T. C. DeLeon, and published by the Gossip Printing Co. It is a little brochure which will have historic value in the future, as do all accounts of the amusements of a people to the student of human nature. The writer gives a spirited account of the origin and progress of the Carnivals of the Creole cities, Mobile and New Orleans, splendid pageants which have for three-score years increased in interest and gorgeous success. Elsewhere, Mr. DeLeon thinks that these Carnivals have never thriven so well as in their original cradles (original in America) and one must be creole (from the Spanish *criado*—born here) to enter fully into the spirit of them. Perhaps he is right, and certainly one must go to Mobile or New Orleans to enjoy the best of these Mardi Gras masquerades which Mr. DeLeon thinks as instructive as they are entertaining. His pamphlet gives a graphic account of these events as prepared by many "Mystic Krewes" and "Knights of Momus," and shows that time, money, and intelligence are lavishly expended in their production.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "It is indeed an awful catastrophe which has overwhelmed the Secretary of the United States Navy this week, and deprived him of wife and daughter. The pitiful story has wrung the hearts and filled with a thrill of horror all who have read its harrowing details. Once more, too, the expression of old Commodore Tattnall at the Peiho Forts is recalled to mind, and, in the wide expressions of sympathy which, from her Majesty downwards, this people have extended to the bereaved husband and father in his distress, we see that, 'after all, blood is thicker than water.' There are none who will feel more deeply for Mr. Tracy in his great sorrow than the officers and men of the British Navy, who appreciate his patriotic efforts to increase the efficiency of his country's sea service."

WE expected to be able to announce this week the changes of stations, for which the Army is anxiously looking. They are delayed while the Secretary of War considers the question as to the amount of transportation available. The expense attending a transfer between the 1st and 5th Artillery is a formidable item, as shown by the figures of cost for the transfer of the 1st and 4th in 1881, and the Secretary has some hesitation about incurring it. The programme prepared by Gen. Schofield is believed to include the 23d and 19th, among the infantry regiments, recommended for change. The six companies of the 19th Infantry, it is thought, will be ordered to the Division of the Atlantic, to join the remaining companies of that regiment now in the South. The 23d is probably booked for Texas, though there is some talk of an exchange with the 9th in Arizona. There are also rumors to the effect that the 10th will come North from New Mexico going either to the Department of Missouri or the Platte. An officer writing us from Fort Wingate, New Mexico, states that it is understood there that upon the retirement of Col. Grierson July 10 next, the headquarters of the Department of Arizona will be changed from Los Angeles, Cal., to Santa Fe, "and the district of New Mexico, which has outlived its usefulness and become an incubus, will be abolished. The last of the districts, the railroads and

telegraph lines have ended their necessity." Col. Carr, our correspondent intimates, will command the department.

A CORRESPONDENT objects to the statement that the enlisted man creates his caste by his behavior as it is good or bad, while the officer's is assured, and consequently good behavior on his part is not a necessary element. He says "The conduct of both officers and men is really the standard by which their fellow citizens judge them, and while rank must and should be respected in order to insure the efficiency of our Army, yet is it not in itself anything but a grade, and unless supported by excellence a reproach to the man who bears it?"

MONDAY next is the date now set by Second Comptroller Gilkerson for the hearing of counsel against the opinion of the Attorney General in the Pullman Army longevity pay case.

THE appointment of a Paymaster General of the Army still hangs fire. There has not been a single development during the past week to indicate which way the wind is blowing.

RECENT DEATHS.

COMMODORE GEORGE B. WHITE, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, died at his residence in Washington from an attack of spoplexy, with which he was stricken about 7 o'clock in the morning, February 27. He had been suffering for some time with a severe cold, but seemed to be almost restored to health. He was at the office, as usual, Wednesday, and it was not then known that anything was the matter with him. Commodore White was appointed to the Naval Academy from Pennsylvania in 1854. At the breaking out of the war he was attached to the steam sloop *Saratoga*, and was with that vessel in the action at Vera Cruz which resulted in the capture of the steamers *Miramon* and *Marquis de la Habana* in 1860. He did good service with the blockading squadron from 1861 to 1863, and with the N. A. blockading squadron until 1865, participating in the capture of Fort Fisher. He was a member of the Philadelphia Harbor Commission, and has held his present commission as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, with relative rank of commodore, only since April last. He was regarded as one of the best officers in the Service. He was promoted to lieutenant April 10, 1861; lieutenant-commander, March 3, 1865; commander, August 13, 1872, and captain, Nov. 3, 1884.

Major John Carland, captain, U. S. A., retired, whose death at Frankfort, Mich., Feb. 20, is announced, was born in Ireland, Aug. 15, 1828, was appointed 2d lieutenant, 23d Michigan Volunteers, July 19, 1862, and served with credit and distinction throughout the Civil War, passing through the intermediate grades to that of major of his regiment, March 25, 1865, and was mustered out July 19, 1865. He returned to Michigan to re-enter civil life and the practice of his chosen profession, but the habits acquired during the war, and military ardor, supplanted the old love and habit, and he entered the Regular Army as 2d lieutenant, 6th Inf., March 7, 1867, becoming 1st lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1868.

He did not reach his captaincy until Jan. 25, 1889, at which time hard service and disease had made such inroads upon his rugged constitution that he was never able to join his company, but was compelled to take leave of absence on account of sickness, and was retired Jan. 3, 1890. Major Carland was noted as a brave and intelligent soldier. Of that warm, impetuous, romantic nature characteristic of his race, he won the love and admiration of his fellows. He delighted to dwell on reminiscences of his service with the 23d Michigan, and the 23d Army Corps, to which it was attached; to recall his old comrades; and he annually celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Franklin as if it were a religious festival. He was devoted to the 6th Infantry, its officers, its traditions and its *esprit*; and the comrades who survive him will mourn with sincere and heartfelt grief the departure from this life of good and true and brave "Old Jack Carland."

CAPTAIN JAMES H. MERRYMAN, who died at his home in Englewood, N. J., on Sunday night, Feb. 23, was one of the best known men connected with the U. S. Revenue Marine Service. In January, 1871, he sustained a stroke of paralysis and a second stroke led to his death. Capt. Merryman was born in Baltimore in 1827. His father was a noted physician of Maryland, who soon after his son's birth went to Springfield, Ill., and is remembered as one of the early settlers of that country. In 1845 young Merryman went to the Mexican war. On his return he was appointed to a responsible clerkship in the Land Office at Washington. He was appointed captain in the Revenue Marine Service in 1851, and went to California, where he spent ten years in locating and organizing the coast guard. During the Civil War he returned to the East, and was soon afterward put in command of a revenue cutter. Capt. Merryman about three years ago married Mrs. L. La Fonda, who survives him. The funeral was held at Englewood. The burial was in Springfield, Ill. Capt. Merryman was a most genial gentleman and an efficient officer, who was held in high esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR, who died in New York last week, held the rank of brevet brigadier-general of volunteers by virtue of his services on the staff of

General McClellan during the early days of the war. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, to which his son, Mr. Jacob Waldorf Astor, is entitled to admission by the right of succession.

MR. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, veterinary surgeon and inspector of cavalry and artillery horses, and widely known throughout the Army as "Major" Chambers, died in Omaha, Neb., Feb. 13, after a brief illness. He was a brother of the late Colonel Alexander Chambers, 17th U. S. Infantry.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for four months is granted Lieut Herbert Cushman, 20th Inf. Capt. H. B. Osgood, C. S., is relieved from duty at St. Louis and will take station at Jefferson Bks. Col. H. Douglass, 10th Inf., is granted six months' sick leave. Capt. M. W. Lyon, O. D., is relieved from duty at Cheyenne and will take station at Rock Island Arsenal (S. O. H. Q. A., Feb. 28.)

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

THE Army Appropriation bill as finally agreed upon by the House Military Committee provides for an aggregate appropriation of \$24,458,220, being \$63,653 more than the appropriation for the current year, and \$1,063,653 less than the estimates. Of the increase named, \$180,185 could properly be deducted, as this amount is for 3.2 in. field steel guns, metallic carriages, and shells and shrapnel for field guns, which have hitherto been provided for in the fortification, but which Gen. Cutcheon concluded properly belonged in the Army bill. The other principal increases are—

Four mountain guns and accessories for experimental purposes at Fort Riley, \$14,920.

Expense of sending recruiting parties to small towns and rural districts, \$25,000.

Eleven clerks for inspectors General at \$1,200 each, \$13,200.

Gymnasiums, libraries, amusement rooms, canteens, etc., at military posts, \$100,000.

The enlargement of Fort Meyer, Va., \$32,000.

Purchase of land for target ranges at Fort McPherson, Ga., \$16,500.

Contingent expenses of the Army, \$3,000.

Expenses of the Signal Corps, \$3,000.

Slight decreases are shown in certain cases; the pay of the enlisted strength of the Army, for instance, being reduced to what is required for the actual number in service, instead of the number allowed by law. Retirement of officers of high rank in the Medical and Pay Corps, during the year, also called for a reduction in the accounts for the pay of officers in these two departments. The actual needs of each department, however, are provided for. The total amounts provided under the several heads are as follows:

For pay and general expenses, \$3,061,019.50; Subsistence, \$1,745,000; regular supplies, Q. M. Dept., \$2,578,000; incidental expenses, Q. M. Dept., \$375,000; horses, etc., Q. M. Dept., \$132,000; Army transportation, Q. M. Dept., \$2,000,000; barracks and quarters, Q. M. Dept., \$375,000; buildings for garrison purposes, \$132,000; quarters for Hospital Stewards, \$12,500; shooting galleries, ranges, etc., \$26,500; clothing and equipage, \$1,150,000; contingent expenses, Army, \$17,500; Medical and Hospital Dept., \$315,000; Medical Museum, \$10,000; Engineer Dept., Willets Point, \$6,500; purchase and repair of instruments, \$2,500; Library, Engineer School, application, \$500; Ordnance services (current expenses), \$80,000; ammunition for small arms, \$150,000; repair ordnance, \$10,000; purchase and manufacture ordnance stores, \$100,000; equipments, \$100,000; powder for morning and evening guns, \$20,000; targets for artillery practice, \$5,000; manufacture, etc., of small arms, \$400,000; for mountain guns, \$14,000; steel field guns, ammunition, etc., \$180,185; Recruiting Service, \$128,000; Signal Service, \$10,000; contingent expenses, Comdy. General, \$1,750; contingent expenses, A. G. Dept., \$2,000; maps, etc., insp. Genls. Dept., \$500.

THE MONITORS AGAIN.

In a letter to Captain Ericsson, dated Feb. 28, 1874, an officer of our Navy said:

I commanded the *Dictator* for a period of eleven months at Key West, Fla., and during this time we experienced two severe hurricanes, and in one of these storms (of five days duration) we dragged our moorings in a channel of only about 300 yards width, 24 ft. water at full tide, but found no difficulty in steaming back to my position during the height of the gale. In the summer of '71, I think—conveyed five monitors from Key West to the capes up the Delaware in seven days, towing one monitor the whole distance. We towed, merely turning her propeller to give steerage way, in logging about five knots. After casting off our consort, steamed on for New York, our best speed being about seven knots, burning 50 tons coal for the 24 hours with indifferent firemen.

(I have here to refer you to the Chief Engineer in charge, Wm. W. Duncan, U. S. N.) These several monitors were very foul, with oysters, barnacles, grasses, etc., adhering to their bottoms, so much so, that I had to employ divers to free the screws of the various valves, etc.

I have the greatest confidence in the sea-going qualities of the *Dictator*, and my impression is, that to remove the 2d tier of furnaces, affording more coal space, she could easily carry the two 20 in. guns, and carry fuel enough to cross the Atlantic, and should feel no hesitation in making the trip, without convoy, (in summer.)

The monitors were kept constantly at sea and it is known that under such circumstances iron vessels rapidly lose speed from the accumulations of seaweed, barnacles, etc., on their bottoms. The Great Eastern lost five knots from the impossibility of cleaning her bottom, and during our Civil War, six French ironclads were kept in dock on an average nearly two months out of 18 from this cause.

Commander Davis says the freeboard of the *Dictator* was six or seven feet, and has not thus far withdrawn this statement. In a despatch to the Navy Department, dated Nov. 2, 1864, Ericsson said:

The *Dictator* is 21 inches out of water at the stern and 43 inches at the bow this morning. Ship must be brought eight inches deeper to be in proper fighting trim. Six hundred tons of coal on board, also two-thirds of the stores and nearly half complement of shot. Capacity of bunkers 800 tons as intended. Draught half an inch less than estimate. (Signed) J. ERICSSON.

This makes the freeboard 23 inches at the stern and 35 inches at the bow, an average of 29 inches. This probably refers to the height of the deck on the line of the keel, for in the description of the *Dictator* in his contribution to the Centennial Exhibition, Ericsson speaks of her "sides projecting at the midship section only 1 ft. 6 in. above the water line." Before a Congressional Committee in 1870, Naval Constructor Hanscom stated that the *Dictator* was only 9 inches out of water at the stern.

Moliere's fencing master said that the whole art

of the fence is comprised in two things, to hit your adversary and not to get hit yourself. This was the idea carried out in the monitor.

THE NEW CAVALRY TACTICS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In "Funeral Honors," Cavalry Tactics, page 452, it is prescribed, without any qualification, that command is given "reverse arms" before column is put in motion. This is misleading, and cavalry is led to believe, necessarily, that it applies to that arm. Inasmuch as under decision A. G. O., Feb. 3, '82, "nothing is reversed at funerals except the arms of the infantry and the order in column of the troops" of mixed arms, new cavalry drill regulations will, it is to be hoped, state this clearly.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 21, 1890. C. F. K.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. S.—The youngest colonel of the line is James F. Wade, 5th Cavalry, who is not yet 47 years of age.

P. H. K.—For information concerning the 19th Army Corps Association address General Nicholas W. Day, 56 Murray street, New York City.

Lex.—Lieut. Rollin A. Ives, 5th U. S. Artillery, the author of the pamphlet on linear promotion to which you referred, died, October 29, 1881, at Summit, N. J.

Chevrons, N. Y. City, asks: At the command right turn, march, do the men resume the "carry" when they take the quick time? Ans.—They remain at the "right shoulder."

Statue.—The reason for spelling it "Bedlow's" is because the island originally received its name from its owner, Isaac Bedlow, a prominent Dutch resident, who died in 1673.

D. H. C., Logansport, Ind., asks: In wheeling a company into line on the march, where do the men touch, to the pivot or to the guide on marching flank? Ans.—Towards the pivot. See pars. 59-60, Tactics.

W. H. D. asks: If the "Manual of Guard Duty," prepared by Lieut. Kennon, U. S. A., is to be placed on sale, and if so, the name of the publisher. Ans.—All communications relative to Lieut. Kennon's Manual of Guard Duty should be addressed as below. The book is now ready for issue. James Q. Rice, 1711 Corcoran street, Washington, D. C.

Subscriber asks: Can a soldier be sentenced to forfeit his whole month's pay (*re-enlistment pay*) included by sentence of a Garrison Court-martial? Ans.—We see no reason why not. Re-enlistment pay is \$3 per month additional to private's pay; of which \$3 one dollar is retained till discharge. But a re-enlisted man's pay is \$16 all the same, and this under the 83d Article of War, a garrison court may legally forfeit.

A. G. H.—Contract surgeons are civilian employees and are not mustered into service. During the war they were employed, as now, by the surgeon-general, medical director or commanding officer, under contract in accordance with the Regulations. On being employed now they have to take the oath of office, but during the war the *oath of allegiance* was, we understand, administered to them the same as to commissioned officers.

G. A., N. Y. City, asks: A captain in the National Guard is relieved of command of his company temporarily. While he is away a meeting is held by the company at the call of the 1st Lieutenant who is in command to discuss various matters of business. At that meeting a private of the company reads a document, which he wishes to pass as a resolution, calling the captain by the vilest names, denouncing his character in the worst possible terms, and also asserts outside of what the document read that not 10 men in the company would carry a gun under the captain's command. During the reading of this paper the lieutenant who is presiding at the meeting allows this to continue, and by his silence shows his entire acquiescence to the whole matter. Is this not an act of insubordination by the lieutenant in allowing and encouraging such acts of open mutiny and rebellion in the company of which he is temporary commandant? Ans.—There is no question but that this act of the lieutenant commanding should be considered a grave offence, but under the exparte statement made in your question it would be impossible to decide as to the facts in the case. There are always two sides to a story.

C. F., 6th Regiment, Algona, Iowa, writes: 1. Where should the men grasp the piece with the right hand upon its return to them by the inspector, after "inspection arms," etc.? Ans.—According to official decisions in Tactics, after inspection, the soldier receives the piece with the left hand. A. G. O., Jan. 27, Nov. 23, Dec. 20, 1882.

2. In executing "parade rest" with arms, does the left hand meet the piece in front of the centre of the body or is it carried to the piece at the position of "order arms"? If the latter, is it one or two motions? Ans.—"Parade rest" has but one motion. The left hand meets the piece in front of the centre of the body. Par. 78, Tactics.

3. In resuming the position of "order arms" from "parade rest" does the left hand steady the piece to the position of "order arms" and then drop to the side, or does it quit the piece in front of the centre of the body? If the former, one or two motions? Ans.—One motion only. The left hand quits the piece in front of the centre of the body.

4. Is the "Texas grip" position authorized or ever used in firing at the B. target at 500 yards in the Regular Army, record practice or competitions, or any position except the "prone," as defined in Blunt's Manual? Ans.—Yes. See par. 128, Blunt's Rifle and Carbine Firing.

REVENUE MARINE.

The President on Feb. 27 sent the following nomination to the Senate: To be captain in the Revenue Service—1st Lieut. Thomas S. Smythe, of New York.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

In honor of the 25th Anniversary of the Order and in accordance with the unanimous resolution of the Commandery-in-Chief, a special meeting will be held April 15, 1890, at 10.30 A. M., in the Hall of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

A DESPATCH from San Francisco reports the arrival of Comdr. Coghlan, U. S. N., of the steamer *Mohican*, whose outspoken frankness concerning what he regards as abuses in the Naval service has subjected him to Court-martial. He is an able and zealous officer and we hope he will have a full deliverance from his troubles.

The Pope Manufacturing Co., who have offices at Boston, New York and Chicago, have issued a very pretty calendar of which a copy is at hand.

THE STATE TROOPS.

Correspondence on subjects pertaining to this department of the paper is always gladly received. The wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

Eighth New York.—Col. Geo. D. Scott.

The fine armory of this organization was filled to overflowing on Saturday evening, Feb. 22, at which time it paraded for review and presentation of State marksmen's badges. Adjutant's call was sounded at 8.45 o'clock. There were eight companies parading, 16 files front. Line was very fairly formed and when turned over to Col. Scott ranks were opened for review by Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, who was accompanied by the following members of his staff—Lieut.-Col. S. H. Olin, A. A. G.; Major A. P. Montant, Inspector; Major H. S. Van Dusen, J.-A.; Major R. V. McKim, Surgeon, and Major F. V. Greene, Engineer, and Capt. Apleton. During the standing review the men were steady. The colors were not saluted by the reviewing officer. In the passage, the 1st, 4th, 5th and 8th companies took the honors. After line was re-formed the marksman's badges to the number of 75 were presented to the winners, who were ordered to the front and centre. Dress parade followed, the equalization remaining the same as in the review. Line was formed very good and in a manner superior to that of the review. Col. Scott was in command. In the manual by companies, that of the 5th and 8th companies was best. Both ceremonies were the best the regiment has had in some time. A number of men are slow in dropping the hand in executing the manual, and a man here and there in the rear ranks was a little unsteady, which the file closers should look out for. Some of the latter, however, should be a little more alive in their duties. The band gave a very good account of itself, and the drum and fife corps under Drum Major McKeever, after dress parade, at "retreat," played the Star Spangled Banner in fine style, and at the conclusion of the military exercises they rendered various camp calls, ending with taps. Among the many officers present were: Capt. Delcambre and Lieut. Smith, 71st; Capt. Leo and DuBois, and Lieut. Murray, 22d; Capt. Boylan, Q. M. Powers, and Lieut. Seiter, 12th, and many others. A bounteous collation was served the special guests and there was dancing until 11.45. The music was particularly good and there was over 1,000 couples on the floor taking advantage of it. The Veteran Corps of the regiment held a reunion in the circular room in the tower, to which the ladies were invited, and had a right good time. The affair ranks both military and socially among the best ever given by the regiment. Another one is talked of for March.

Ninth New York.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.

Cos. G and F assembled at the armory on Tuesday evening, Feb. 18, for instruction in the school of the battalion. The line was formed with five companies of 12 files and turned over to Col. Seward. The formation was slow, many men falling in the ranks after the battalion was formed. The battalion was exercised in the manual of arms, and the mistakes made were by those who were not recruits. Some of the men were careless and showed lack of snap. When marching in column of fours it was observed that many men did not keep their proper distance. At the command fours left (when in column), when the battalion was brought into line, there were blanks between the companies, mainly caused by the first sergeants not keeping their proper distances from the preceding rank. At the command companies break from the right and march to the left, men at right shoulder arms, at the command left turn some of the left guides remained at right shoulder when they should come to a carry. In the wheelings many of the men did not look to the marching flank. The movement close column of first company, right in front, was well done, but the file closers should close up to one yard. In executing on first company, deploy column, fours left, several commandants failed to announce the guide when marching to the front, and the guides were slow in getting out on the line. The mistakes made are due to lack of instruction at company drills, especially in the manual of arms. The number of men present was small in comparison with the names on the rolls. Line was formed for review under the command of Lieut.-Col. Hand. The dressing of the battalion was very good, as was also the marching of the companies before the reviewing officer, and demonstrated some profit by the drill. The drills are to be continued during the season.

Twenty-second New York—Col. John T. Camp.

One of the largest crowds ever in the armory was that present at the dress parade, review and concert on the evening of Feb. 26. The comfort of guests was looked out for as far as possible, and there were no reserved seats kept empty all the evening waiting for some one to fill them. All were filled, and although many extra chairs had been provided, so large was the audience that hundreds had to stand. Lieut. H. H. Treadwell was in charge of the guard on seating arrangements, and his management was most intelligent and thorough, and the men under him also showed their good sense. The armory was becomingly decorated, as were a number of the company rooms. Assembly was sounded at 8.07 and roll call was concluded in a trifling less than two minutes. Adjutant's call for dress parade was sounded at 8.21. Line was handsomely formed, and Adjutant Smith gave the command "guides post" at 8.24, while all the companies came to a parade rest in a most excellent manner. The manual of the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th companies on this occasion was superior and each in turn were applauded. The entire ceremony was exceptionally good. At its conclusion the ambulance corps and marksmen were ordered to the front, and were briefly congratulated by Major Grant. The regiment during the year 1889, qualified 174 marksmen, an increase over the previous year. Review by Major Grant followed the presentation of badges—line was formed even better than at dress parade. The equalization for both ceremonies remained the same, viz., 10 commands of 16 files front.

After the ranks were opened Col. Camp joined the mayor and accompanied the latter around the lines. He left the command at a "present," instead of bringing it back to a carry. The colonel did not sheath his sword before joining the mayor, but held it at a carry during the review in line, which is not customary nor proper, being contrary to the decision of the War Department governing this point for review of a battalion. The passage was very fine, each company going by with beautiful fronts; salutes of officers very good. The staff would have done better to have distributed themselves so as to occupy a distance equal to the company front, instead of marching so close together. The manual and steadiness of the men throughout the ceremonies was excellent, and the regiment looked handsome. It certainly attracted an array of female loveliness; it would be almost impossible to excel. Gilmore's famous band enlivened the time with various selections. The promenade concert of six marches was very enjoyable, as was the eight dances which followed. The entire affair was up to the usual standard of the 22d, and many thought it even better than usual.

Among the many present were Gen. L. Fitzgerald, Cos. J. Cavanaugh, G. D. Scott, and Wm. Seward, Jr., Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Harding, Capt. D. Nesbitt and F. L. Holmes, and others.

Thirty-second N. Y.—Col. Louis Finkelman.

The regiment assembled at their armory in full dress uniform on Friday evening, Feb. 21, for review and presentation of State marksmen's badges. The battalion was promptly formed by Adj't. Van Der Clute, being equalized into nine commands of twelve files for review. The ranks were opened and the regiment was inspected by Gen. James McLeer and staff. The line was well dressed and the men very steady. The march of the companies past the reviewing officer was very fine. After the ranks were closed Gen.

McLeer addressed the battalion with some very pointed remarks, and said that he was surprised that the regiment presented such a fine appearance, and so large a number of men, after such experience as the regiment had gone through without a suitable armor, he congratulated the men on their new home which had been fitted up for them and hoped they would take pride in it, and recruit with only the best men. Major G. L. Fox, 1st R. P., 2d Brigade, addressed the marksmen and presented the Star badge to 63 marksmen. The Kindal Medal was presented to Serjeant Major Jacob Manz. The regiment was dismissed and re-formed for dress parade under the command of Lieut.-Col. H. C. Clark. The command was exercised in the manual of arms, which showed great improvement from former occasions. The parade was very distinct. The Regimental and Cadet Corps gave an exhibition drill. The evolutions and the manual were very good. The Regimental Band and Drum Corps rendered some fine selections, among which was the 2d Conn. March, which received much applause. The armory was crowded with visitors, and nearly all took part in the reception which followed. The guests of the regiment were entertained by the officers of the regiment in the quartermaster's department, and the ceremonies of the evening were a great success.

Forty-seventh New York.—Col. E. F. Gaynor.

The 28th anniversary drill and reception of Co. F, 47th N. Y., Capt. F. P. Swazey, was celebrated at the regimental armory on Feb. 24, and was one of the most enjoyable events yet given therein. The building was handsomely decorated, and a large and select number of guests were present. The drill included that of the school of the company and skirmish drill, and the different evolutions were exceptionally well executed and reflect the greatest credit on the company. The distance and dress in column of fours were very perfectly kept. Marching in line, the about's and fronts in line, and wheeling were very perfect, and the same can be said of the skirmish drill, and the audience, among which were many officers, fully appreciated the excellent display, as was attested by their hearty applause. After the drill Conterno's Band struck up a promenade and the dancers took possession of the floor. The costumes of many of the ladies were very beautiful. There were 16 numbers on the programme, and it was taken part in in a manner that betokened the pleasure experienced by the participants. Among those present were Col. J. B. Frothingham, Col. E. F. Gaynor, Major John G. Eddy, Adj't. Hubbell, Capt. H. H. Quirk, Lieut. Hart, Lieut. R. Smith, Capt. E. J. Voritzan, Lieut. J. H. Liddle, Surg. Cox, Lieut. John F. Griffith, Capt. Louis Wendel, Capt. James Johnson, Maj. C. Steel, of New Jersey, and others. In the company room was a fine display of beautiful and odorous flowers. The entire affair was conducted in the most praiseworthy manner and will long be remembered.

Sixty-ninth New York.—Col. Jas. Cavanagh.

The annual ball of Co. F, Capt. Thos. Mortimer, takes place next week (March 4), at the Central Turn Verein Opera House, 67th st. and 3d ave. A fine time is promised. The ranks of the company are being swelled with a most desirable class of young men, and, taken altogether, it is a very bright period in the history of the company. Extensive preparations are being made for the ball of the non-commissioned officers of the regiment, which is scheduled for St. Patrick's night, March 17, at Turn Hall, 67th st. and 3d ave. The regiment has had a bill presented in the State Assembly to provide a new armory in this city to cost \$350,000 for the building and \$150,000 for the ground. If the bill becomes a law efforts will be made to locate it in a place with better surroundings.

Battalion drills will be ordered for March, and the regiment will parade for review and the presentation of marksmen's badges in April.

The annual ball of the 69th N. Y. Drum and Fife Corps, which was held at the armory on Friday evening, Feb. 21, was a largely attended and enjoyable affair. There were delegations from the Marine Corps, 1st and 5th Artillery, officers of the 69th Regiment and others. The festivities were continued until late in the morning of Washington's Birthday.

Seventy-first New York.—Col. Fred. Kopper.

COMPANY B assembled in the armory on Tuesday evening, Feb. 21, for drill. The company had 60 men in line, under the command of 1st Lieut. C. H. Smith. It was well sized and marched well in column of fours. In executing on right into line some of the fours halted on the line when they should halt in the rear of it, and then dress up on the line. The men were given commands by bugle. It would be advisable when men are learning that the call should be repeated by voice, as in many movements the men hesitated as to what to do. In marching in company front two fours were ordered from the left to rear, and then the company was ordered into column of fours, but the rear fours should have been ordered into line before the movement was executed. The company was divided into platoons and drilled in company movements. The marching in company front and wheelings and the about by fours was very good. In marching by platoons, at the command on right into line, the right guides remained at a right shoulder. At the command right turn, they should be at a carry. The commandant of the company should have commanded guide right before ordering the movement. At the command right of platoons to the rear into column the chief of the second platoon commanded half after the four had marched to the right. He should have commanded fours left and platoon half. And in forming company left oblique, when he arrived on the line he went to rear of his platoon and ordered it to halt and right dress when he should be in the front of his platoon and give his orders, and then take post in the rear. The platoons were marched in single rank, but there was not the proper distance between them. The fronts were very good, as was also the marching by the right and left flank when in column of fours. When in platoons, at the command form company double time, the men at a carry, the first platoon marched at a carry. The entire company should come to right shoulder arms at the command double time, and in forming company from a halt at right oblique the left guide of the second platoon went to the right at the command right oblique. He should remain at the left and take his post on the right after they have halted and the command is given left dress. There is not sufficient room for the drilling of two companies at the same time, and it should be so regulated that the floor is only occupied by one company marching at a time.

The Veterans of the 1st N. Y., on Saturday evening, Feb. 22, gave a banquet at the armory, Broadway and 45th st., to the officers and 1st sergeants of the active regiment. Among those who were present were Gen. Sickles, George Bell, Col. W. C. Ward, Lieut.-Col. J. J. Little, Maj. Barry, Col. H. K. White, Col. E. H. Conklin, Capt. Goss, and Capt. A. Francis.

15TH AND 19TH SEPARATE COMPANIES, N. Y.

This annual inspection and muster of the 15th Separate Company, Capt. Berthold Myers, and the 19th Separate Company, Bvt. Major Wm. Haubennestel, commanding, took place at their armory on Tuesday evening, Feb. 18. Brig.-Gen. Thos. H. Barber, Inspector General, S. N. Y.; Colonel Thos. H. McGrath, Asst. Insp.-G'n., and Lieut.-Col. G. James Green, Asst. Adj.-Gen., 3d Brigade, were the inspecting officers. The 15th Separate Company was the first inspected. Assembly was sounded at 7.15 P. M. sharp, and the command, 324 files sharp, was turned over in good shape by the 1st sergeant to Capt. Myers for preliminary inspection. Gen. Barber and Cols. McGrath and Green arrived promptly at 7.30 and the command was put in readiness for inspection. It was thorough and rigid throughout. Not even the minutest detail was omitted. Taken altogether when we consider the large number of new recruits taken into this command during the past year, it was a very satisfactory one to

the company and Capt. Myers is to be congratulated upon his success in building up his company to its present condition. The condition of arms, equipments, clothing and records was found to be first class; military appearance, good, and the drill, which consisted of movements in the School of the Company, manual of arms in marching and at a halt, loadings and firings by file, rank and company, fairly executed. The following table shows the exact strength of the company:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Officers.....	2	-	2
Enlisted men.....	67	7	74
Total.....	69	7	76

Number present at last muster, 62.

At 8.35 P. M. the 19th Separate Company, Bvt. Major Wm. Haubennestel commanding, with 3 officers and 96 enlisted men, took the drill ball for inspection and muster. Owing to the largeness of this command, the hands of all the inspecting officers were full. Again the strictest scrutiny and critical examination was called into play. Never before in all the annals of this command, since its organization in 1828, was it put to such a critical test in any muster and inspection, but true to its name and hard-earned reputation, it sustained the ordeal with honor to its officers and themselves. Every man was on his mettle, and his pieces and braces shone like burnished silver and gold. Arms, equipments, clothing and records were found to be in an excellent condition. The military appearance was never better, and the drill, which consisted of the most intricate company movements, skirmishing and bayonet exercises, loading and firing by file, rank and company, standing, kneeling and lying down, was a marvel of precision and regularity, which drew forth the warmest praise from Gen. Barber and unbounded applause from the large audience present. The strength of the command is as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Officers.....	3	1	4
Enlisted men.....	96	4	100
Total.....	99	5	104

Number present at last muster, 92.

A pleasing episode closed the evening's ceremonies. Twenty-four of the young misses of the Ladies' Military Company which has been organized here gave an exhibition drill under command of Major Haubennestel, and won unbounded applause for their beautiful marching and military precision. Gen. Barber in a few well-timed remarks thanked them very kindly for the rare treat they had bestowed on him. Taken all in all, it was the best inspection and muster ever seen in the city of Poughkeepsie, and both commands may well feel proud of the share they took in it. E. J. C.

INSPECTION OF SEPARATE COMPANIES, N. Y.

GEN. T. H. BARBER and Col. T. H. McGrath inspected and mustered the following companies on the dates named: 5th Sep. Co., of Newburgh, N. Y., Feb. 19; present, 3 officers and 89 men; total, 92 out of 100. There were 8 men absent. 10th Sep. Co., of Newburgh, Feb. 19; present, 3 officers and 56 men; total, 60; 1 man absent. 16th Sep. Co., of Catskill, Feb. 24; present, 4 officers and 50 men; total, 54; 6 men absent; aggregate membership, 60.

SOME COMING EVENTS.

We have received notification of the following:

- March 1.—Joint athletic meeting Co. H, 71st N. Y., and American A. C.
- March 4.—Annual ball Co. F, 69th N. Y., at Central Turn Verein Opera House, 67th street near 3d avenue.
- March 6.—Review of 12th N. Y., at armory.
- March 17.—Ball of Co. C, 69th N. Y., at Tammany Hall, New York.
- March 17.—Ball of Non-coms., 69th N. Y., at Turn Hall, 67th street and 3d avenue.
- March 22.—Athletic games of 23d N. Y., at armory.
- March 27.—Spring Athletic Games, 12th Regt., at armory.
- April 8.—Athletic games Co. I, 69th N. Y., at armory.
- April 12.—Athletic games of 7th N. Y., at armory.

VERMONT.

THE school of instruction for the officers of the Vermont National Guard, held at Burlington, Vt., on Feb. 18 and 19, was one of the most successful meetings yet held. Lieut. J. E. Wild, of Bennington, read a history of the Springfield rifle, its care and use. The 3d lieutenants went to the range in the dining room for aiming drill and gallery practice under the superintendence of Capt. J. D. Wyman, assisted by Lieut. Wild. The target used is one designed for artillery practice, which looks to the eye at 50 feet as a full sized target would at 200 yards distance. A charge of four and one-half grains of powder and a round bullet of 15 grains are used. The captains and 1st lieutenants were given instruction in guard duty by Lieut. C. C. Kinman, Surg. J. C. Rutherford gave a very interesting address on "The National Guard as a school for physical culture and development." The company commanders were subjected to an examination in Vermont military law and the regulations by Capt. J. H. Minns. This examination was in writing, and each company commander was given a sheet containing 75 questions, which they were required to give written answers. At the conclusion of this examination several of the papers were taken and the answers given were read aloud and discussed. Col. L. K. Fuller was greeted with applause as he arose to read a carefully prepared paper on "Light artillery and its relation to other arms." The paper showed much research and was of great interest to all the officers present. Gen. W. L. Greenleaf made a powerful plea for "Armories for the Vermont National Guard." He said that every company ought to have a pleasant armory, a reading room, a library of good books, and a gymnasium. Gov. Dillingham and Lieut.-Gov. Woodbury also spoke of the value of the Guard, and hoped in the future it would receive more liberal support. Gen. T. S. Cook spoke about the recent National Guard Convention at Washington. Capt. Duffy, of the 1st R. I. Regiment, spoke of the difficulty the National Guard of that State had in receiving proper aid from the Legislature. He extended a cordial welcome to members of the Vermont National Guard to visit the National Guard of Rhode Island. Mayor Cromble, of Burlington, expressed his pleasure at being present. Lieut. A. S. Cummins spoke of the interest taken by the people in the National Guard. Col. J. J. Estey made remarks on practice marches and field work in connection with annual encampments. He also spoke of outpost duty and strongly favored a longer encampment than five days, as did also Gen. W. L. Greenleaf, Col. L. K. Fuller of Brattleboro, and other officers who spoke on the subject. Instruction in the matter of official correspondence, including the filing, briefing, and endorsing of letters, and the proper method of keeping the journal and endorsement book, was given the company commanders by Gen. Greenleaf. The election of the 2d and 3d majors, made necessary by the new formation of the regiment into three battalions, was held. Capt. J. H. Watson, of Co. G, was elected 2d major, and Capt. C. W. Evans, of Bennington, 3d major.

On Feb. 18, the members of Gov. Dillingham's staff, of Vermont, presented him with a substantial testimonial in the shape of an elegant album containing the pictures of the members of his staff. It is made of alligator skin, with 14 leaves of calfskin. On the front of the album is a silver plate with the inscription: "Governor W. L. Dillingham, Vermont, 1888-1890. From his military Staff." The presentation speech was made by Adj't.-Gen. Peck, and Gov. Dillingham feelingly responded. Mr. U. A. Woodbury, a candidate for Governor of Vermont, has an excellent record—both civil and military. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. H, 2d Vermont Volunteers. At the first battle of Bull Run he lost an arm, the first Vermont soldier to lose a limb in the war, it is said. He was captured and was confined in Richmond prisons for three months, but was finally paroled and discharged, and returned to his Vermont home with an arm gone. He was employed as

drill master and to assist in recruiting and drilling. In August, 1863, he was elected captain of Co. D, of the 11th Vermont, and he was finally mustered in as captain in December, and took command of his company, which was in the defense about Washington. In 1863 he was transferred to the V. R. C., where he served until the close of the war.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD.

The ninth annual convention of the National Guard Association of Wisconsin took place in Milwaukee, Feb. 20 and 21. Gen. C. P. Chapman in the chair. After the regular order of business, the following papers were read: A talk on "Rifle Ranges," by Major Evan Miles, 23d Inf., U. S. A.; a talk on "Military Signaling," by Capt. Philip Reade, 3d Inf., U. S. A., and a report on the Wisconsin National Guard, made by Capt. Hale to the Adjutant-General of the Army, which was read by Capt. H. M. Seaman, adjutant of the 4th Infantry. All were listened to with the closest attention and interest. Gen. Mullen, of the Minnesota National Guard, made a brief address to the members present, which, touching on the Washburn trophy, which was the subject of so much dispute at the interstate shoot a few years ago, he said that Minnesota wished Wisconsin guardsmen to consider that the trophy had never been shot for, a statement which was received with hearty applause. Mr. Mullen said that Minnesota guardsmen were in favor of a closer union between the guardsmen of the Northwestern States, and at the next interstate rifle competition in Minnesota hoped to see teams on the range from Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois. Gen. Mullen was assured that the feelings of the Minnesota guardsmen were warmly reciprocated.

The visiting officers and guardsmen were treated to a fine exhibition drill by the Lincoln and Rock Guards, on the lower floor of the Squadron armory, where the convention was held.

At the session on Feb. 21 the programme included a paper on gallery practice by Major Skinner, General Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Minnesotans N. G., and one on the same topic by Col. T. W. Goldin, General Inspector of Small Arms for Wisconsin. Lieut. T. J. Rogers, of Beloit, read a paper on gallery small arms practice, and Col. Parker read Adj.-Gen. Kelton's paper on the National Guard which was recently published in the *Forum*. In the evening the officers of the 4th Infantry gave the members of the association a banquet at the Republican House. Among the visiting officers were the following: Capt. Philip Reade, 3d Inf.; Capt. C. C. MacConnell, Capt. Moses Harris, 1st Cav.; Major Evan Miles, 23d Inf., U. S. A.; Adjt.-Gen. J. H. Mullen, Minnesota N. G.; Gen. George J. Schoeffel, Insp.-Gen. Charles S. Bunker, Minnesota; Major C. M. Skinner, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Minnesota; Gen. Cosas Fitzsimons, Major Geo. V. Lauman, Capt. H. D. Crocker, Capt. Horace Tucker, Illinois N. G.

MARYLAND.

BRIG.-GEN. J. HOWARD, Adjutant-General of Maryland, in his annual report for the year 1889, says the active uniformed militia of the State—styled the Maryland National Guard—consists of 38 companies of infantry, divided into two regiments of 10 companies each, three battalions of three companies each and six separate companies. In drill and discipline, says General Howard, it is now the equal of that of any of the States. The encampment of the troops at Frederick Junction was attended with excellent results and admirably managed, and all the troops arrived on time. Major C. Hall, Brigade Q. M., is complimented for his diligent care and attention. It is hoped a permanent camp

around may be secured, and it is suggested that the law be so amended as to provide for an assistant inspector-general, to be appointed by the Governor on his staff with a salary. In conclusion General Howard says that too high commendation cannot be bestowed on both officers and men for their zeal in the performance of their duties. All professions, trades and vocations are represented in the military establishment, and no inconsiderable loss of valuable time, and frequently great inconvenience, have resulted from their conscientious devotion to the interests of the service.

VARIOUS.

The officers of the six equipped cavalry companies of Virginia met in Richmond, February 16, under recent authority of the Legislature, and organized the 1st Regiment of Virginia Cavalry. The general staff officers of the State presided and the following officers of the new regiment were elected: Thomas R. Marshall, colonel; J. V. Budgood, lieutenant-colonel, and Percy Hawes, major.

Lieut.-Col. Fred. Feizel, A. D. C. on staff of Governor Rose, of Texas, is on a month's visit to New York City. His headquarters are at 609 Broadway.

The annual ball of Co. F, 69th N. Y., Capt. Thomas Morimer, will take place on Tuesday evening March 4, at the Central Turn-Verein Opera House, 67th street, near 2d avenue, N. Y. City. It promises to be a very largely attended and enjoyable affair.

The new armory in Dartmouth street, Boston, Mass., is nearly ready for occupancy, and the commission will, it is said, be able to turn it over to the State inside of a month. The armories at Lowell and Worcester are also in an advanced state. The armory on Dartmouth street has been built considerably inside of the appropriation.

It has been decided that the 5th Regiment, of Baltimore, Md., will go to Richmond in May to attend the ceremonies in connection with the unveiling of the statue of General Robert E. Lee. The men will not be assessed for the trip, as a number of the merchants and business men of the city have subscribed the necessary amount of money to pay all the expenses. The regiment will leave the city on the evening of May 27 and be absent three days. Col. Boykin has received letters from Mr. Alex. W. Archer, secretary of R. E. Lee Camp, and from ex-Governor Fitzhugh Lee, expressing a sincere desire that the regiment be present, and guaranteeing it a royal reception. It is expected that this trip will be one of the most enjoyable that the regiment has ever taken.

Co. F, 1st Regiment, N. G., N. J., of Newark, Captain Wm. Van Buskirk, will give an exhibition drill, reception and ball at Saenger Hall, on Wednesday evening, March 12. The drill is set down for 9 o'clock, and the grand march at 9:30.

The war veterans of the 3d Michigan Cavalry, held a reunion at Kalamazoo, Mich., on Feb. 27. It was a very successful meeting.

Co. D, 14th Regiment, N. Y., gave a reception in honor of Co. D, 4th Regiment, at the armory in North Portland Avenue on Feb. 21. The two companies are popular with their friends, and consequently the armory was crowded.

We have received a copy of the biennial report of Maj.-Gen. W. L. Alexander, Adjutant General of Ohio, for the period ending June 30, 1889.

Adjt.-Gen. W. S. Stryker, in G. O. 6, Feb. 18, 1890, A. G. O., amends so much of G. O. 8, dated July 22, 1884, as pertains to overcoats for officers of the N. J. National Guard.

The trouble that has been brewing in the command of Capt. Francis J. Veritan, 47th Regiment, for several months past reached a climax last week when, at a meeting of the company, after a long wrangle, the captain decided to hand in his resignation at an early date.

In the event of Gov. Hill's failing to approve the recommendation of the Court of Inquiry to discharge Capt. A. W. Belknap, Co. B, 71st N. Y., on the ground that the recommendation was not in accordance with the code, it is now intimated that as the Governor has the power to appoint a new court, it is not unlikely that he will do so.

Court Judge Sheritree handed down a decision on Feb. 21 in the case of Private J. M. Patterson, of Gains Falls, N. Y. Patterson refused to pay his fine and dues and came before the Judge on a writ of habeas corpus, was remanded to the custody of the officer. The Judge upholds the legality of the Court-martial, and Patterson will be obliged to go to jail. The case will probably be appealed.

The different companies of the 7th N. Y. are anxious that the regiment shall undertake a trip to Newport, R. I., or elsewhere this summer, and resolutions to this effect asking the Board of Officers to consider the matter have already been passed.

Judge Van Brunt, of the Supreme Court, New York, on Feb. 24, decided that the Veterans of the 7th Regiment have no right to the exclusive use of the "Veterans' Room" in the 7th Regiment Armory. The Veterans brought suit against the field officers of the regiment to enjoin them from interfering with them in the possession of the room. The regimental officers interposed a demurrer that no cause of action was shown and Judge Van Brunt sustains the demurrer.

The 12th N. Y. will parade at its armory on Wednesday evening, March 5, for review and presentation of long service medals and badges to the regimental rifle team and ambulance corps. The regiment has at last formed a regimental recruit squad, and hereafter recruits will remain in the squad until well enough instructed to take their place in the ranks of their company. This is as it should be, and the uniform instruction of recruits is bound to follow, and as the instructors, Lieuts. Smith and Seiter, are both exceptionally careful and competent officers, a marked improvement in recruit instruction will be the inevitable result.

Among the changes announced in the Connecticut National Guard by G. O. 4, Feb. 21, 1890, A. G. O., are the following: Resigned and Discharged—1st Regt., Lieut. John McBriarty, Co. D, Feb. 10, 1890; 2d Regt., Maj. Thomas T. Welles, Jan. 22, 1890; 3d Regt., Capt. Clinton A. Winslow, Co. G, Jan. 29, 1890; Dishonorably Dismissed—1st Regt., Col. William E. Cone, Jan. 22, 1890; Lieut.-Col. Charles E. Thompson, Jan. 22, 1890; Major Thomas M. Smith, Jan. 22, 1890. Dismissed for the Benefit of the Service—1st Regt., Capt. Edward Schulze, Co. A, Jan. 22, 1890; Capt. George B. Newton, Co. F, Jan. 22, 1890. Honorable Discharged—1st Regt., Capt. Phineas H. Tagall, Adjt., Jan. 22, 1890; Capt. James B. Houston, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Jan. 22, 1890; Major Harmon G. Howe, Surgeon, Jan. 22, 1890; 1st Lieut. Samuel B. Childs, Assistant Surgeon, Jan. 22, 1890; Chaplain James Stoddard, Jan. 22, 1890.

Adjt.-Gen. Dalton, of Massachusetts, announces the following assignments of inspecting officers for armory inspection: 1st Inf. and 1st Corps of Cadets, Col. Edward E. Currier, Asst. Insp. Gen.; 2d Inf., the Insp. Gen.; 5th Inf. and 2d Corps of Cadets, Col. Richard F. Barrett, Asst. Insp. Gen.; 6th Inf., 1st and 2d Brigade Signal Corps, Col. Wm. L. Chase, Asst. Insp. Gen. of Rifle Practice; 8th Inf., Col.

IMPORTANT U. S. ARMY PAPERS.

In HARPER'S MAGAZINE:

The Army of the United States. By Gen. WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A. Illustrated by R. F. ZOGBAUM. In HARPER'S MAGAZINE for March. \$1 a year, postage free.

In HARPER'S WEEKLY:

Army Uniforms of the United States. (From Revolutionary times to the present day.) By HENRY LOOMIS NELSON. Illustrated by H. A. OGDEN. Published, February 26th, in a four-page supplement to HARPER'S WEEKLY. 20 pages and cover, 10 cents. \$4 a year, postage free.

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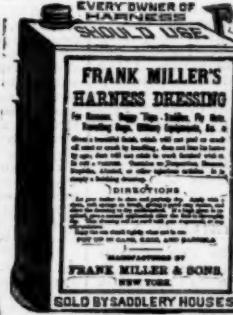
PROPOSALS FOR Military Supplies. Office of the Quartermaster U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., February 15, 1890. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th day of March, 1890, for Gymnasium Supplies, Hardware, Tools and Materials, Stationery, Books, Binding Books, etc. Specifications to be had here. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Enclose proposals in envelopes marked "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned, CHAS. W. WILLIAMS, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR ARTESIAN WELL.—Office A. A. Q. M., Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., February 25th, 1890.—Sealed proposals in triplicate for constructing an artesian well at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., will be received at this office, until 12 M. on Thursday, March 27th, 1890, and then opened. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Specifications, blank forms and full information furnished on application to undersigned. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Artesian Well," and addressed to CHARLES B. WHEELER, 2d Lieut, 5th Art'y, A. A. Q. M.

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SCRIBNER'S FOR MARCH.

IN THE FOOTPRINTS OF CHARLES LAMB. By Dr. Benjamin Ellis Martin, with frontispiece portrait, and illustrations by John Fulleylove and Herbert Railton. First article.

A FORGOTTEN REMNANT. By Kirk Monroe writes of the picturesque Seminole Indians of Florida. Illustrated by drawings by Kenyon Cox, J. D. Woodward, Férrard, and others.

JOHN ERICSSON, THE ENGINEER. Concluding article by Col. W. C. Church. With many illustrations.

THE HIDDEN SELF. By William James. A study of the phenomena of hypnotism and the trance state.

THE BLACK FELLOW AND HIS BOOMERANG. By Horace Baker, an expert in the art of boomerang throwing. With illustrations.

FICTION. "Expiation," Part III, of Octave Thanet's novelette, illustrated by A. B. Frost; "In the Valley," Serial, by Harold Frederic, illustrated by Howard Pyle; "A Deedless Drama," a short story, by George A. Hibbard.

THE POINT OF VIEW. (Department.) "The Perils of Pure Fun," "The Toller and the World," "The Education of Spinster," New York as a Capital."

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Horne T. Rockwell, Insp. Gen. of Rifle Practice; 9th Inf., Col. Geo. A. Keeler, Asst. Insp. Gen. Surg.-Gen. Alfred F. Holt will designate medical officers to inspect the Ambulance Corps of 1st and 3d Brigades. Inspecting officers will comply in every particular with instructions printed in inspection books. They will thoroughly inspect each command. All inspections will be concluded prior to May 1, 1890, and all reports will be forwarded with inspection books before May 10.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received a copy of the New York World Almanac for 1890. It is full of information on all subjects, among which are Astronomical, Meteorological, Record of the Events of 1889, Political, Tables of Population, Statistics of Countries and Cities, the General Government and the States, Military and Naval, Finance and Trade, Agricultural and Mining, Education and Religion, Art, Science and Literature, Social Statistics, Vital Statistics, Sports, Miscellaneous.

The Philosophical Society of Washington have published in pamphlet form (Bulletin Vol. XI, pp. 173-189) a paper upon the "Hurricanes in the Bay of North America," by Everett Hayden. This paper was read before the society Oct. 12, 1889. Another paper by Mr. Hayden upon "The Modern Law of Storms," has also been reprinted from the United Service of March, 1890, by L. R. Hamersly and Co., of Philadelphia.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

A PITTSBURGH despatch of Feb. 21, says: "The Government is after armor plates which will show greater tensile strength than any yet produced. In order to arrive at this result Carnegie, Phipps and Co., will in a short time experiment on a new process of B. Lauth, the result of several years experimenting. It is a secret process. But it is understood, while the plates are not rolled from cold ingots, it is somewhat similar to the cold rolling process and will greatly strengthen the material. The results of these experiments will be sent to Washington, where the plates will be tested by the Government."

In the sixth of a series of articles on "Modern French Artillery," published in Engineering for Feb. 7, illustrations and descriptions are given of the "United States Modifications of the French System, and of the Canet system of breech-closing mechanism."



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FOREIGN ITEMS.

A BERLIN despatch says: "An Army of mice holds possession of the new police barracks, and no efforts on the part of the authorities are sufficient to extirpate them."

THE Horse Guards' Gazette says that the repeal of the Contagion act has increased the percentage of diseases it was intended to prevent in the Army of India from 1.4 per cent. to 58 per cent.

THE London correspondent of the New York Times says: "An English regiment wintering at Tipperary, became so disgusted with its cruel work there that it was found necessary to order it to India."

THE presence on the English Navy list of such names as the *Immortalite*, the *Nymph*, *Fantome*, *Sans Pareil*, *Téméraire*, *Mutine*, *Belleisle*, *Impératrice*, and so on, is explained by the English custom of retaining in the Service the names of vessels that have been captured from an enemy.

COMMENTING on the letter from the Russian explorer, M. Jelissijeff, which it published Jan. 30, the *Novoe Vremya* declares that the making of a Chinese railway from Pekin to Giriu absolutely necessitates the construction of the Siberian Railway, in order that the Russian frontier may be rendered secure.

UP to April 1 last the civil list of the King of Prussia (he receives none as Emperor) amounted to £610,965 per annum. From that date it was raised to £785,965 a year. This is obtained as follows: Receipts from crown lands and forests, £385,965; voted by the Prussian Parliament, £400,000; total, £785,965.

AT a restaurant in London recently, the "strongest man on earth" was tackled by a stalwart private of the Horse Guards Blue, who, as the account says, taking offence at some remarks levelled against the honor of the British Army by the strong man, lost no time in lifting him off his feet and fairly "chucking" him out of the doors.

IT is stated that a captain of British Militia being asked recently to resign on account of his age, to make room for a younger man, replied to the authorities that if they would send on a dozen of their strongest young men he would walk them for 40 miles and then lead them to the top of the highest and steepest hill in the neighborhood. The authorities declined the challenge and did not press for the resignation.

THE vexed question of "steel versus wooden booms for torpedo-net defence" is to receive a final answer at Chatham, Eng. Preparations have been made for a series of thoroughly exhaustive trials in one of the basins, the vessel operated upon being the *Sans Pareil*.

TWENTY-THREE acres of ground on a hill above Dalreich Quarry, Kilcreggan, at the entrance to the Clyde, have been purchased from the Duke of Argyll for the purpose of erecting a fort thereon. The War Office is said to be in treaty with another gentleman for the purchase of Tower Hill, Gourock, on the opposite bank of the river, where it is also proposed to erect another fort with a powerful armament.

IN Research for February, Mr. R. Holland mentions that the new form of ship railway cradle designed by Mr. W. Smith, M. I. C. E., of Aberdeen, will be shown by a large model in the forthcoming Edinburgh Exhibition. It is also mentioned that the estimated cheapness of transit by ship railway may, if realized, result in the common transit of ships inland at no very distant date. Sir John Fowler proposed a ship railway in 1873, to cover the difficulty of crossing the first cataract of the Nile.

STEINWEHR Post 102, G. A. R., has passed a resolution earnestly and respectfully recommending to Congress that the bill providing for the retirement of enlisted men of the U. S. Army at the end of 20 and 25 years' service for those who served during the War of the Rebellion, and at the end of 25 years for all others, may be amended to include the enlisted men in the Navy, and as so amended be passed.

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A SELECTED LIST OF PATENTS REPORTED ESPECIALLY FOR THE U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL BY G. A. SNOW AND CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS, OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., ALL BEARING DATE OF FEB. 18:

- J. M. Browning, Ovid, Utah, magazine fire-arm.
- S. Goodell, Hartford, Conn., cartridge feeder for magazine guns.
- J. Keis, Philadelphia, Pa., binding for flags.
- D. B. Wesson, Springfield, Mass., barrel catch mechanism for fire arms.
- G. P. Gun, Ilion, N. Y., breech-loading gun.
- G. W. Werner, III, N. Y., air gun.
- A. Cooper, Baltimore, Md., propeller for steam vessels.
- J. A. Bailey, Washington, D. C., car lock.
- D. Kanweiler, New York, N. Y., life raft.
- J. H. B. Rankin, Boston, Mass., tidal motor.
- D. Best, San Leandro, Cal., steering wheel carriage.

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It is reported that experiments show that the relation between the velocity of a projectile and the resistance offered by the air to its motion differs materially from Newton's theory that the resistance is proportional to the square of the velocity. For velocities which are nearly equal to that of sound in air the proportionate increase of the resistance is much greater than that of the velocity.

OUR READERS will notice on page 516, an advertisement of the goods manufactured by Messrs. Frank Miller and Sons, of New York, and as descriptive of this firm's well known preparations we copy the following item from the *Spirit of the Times*:

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BIRTHS.

PICKING.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, to the wife of Captain H. F. Pickering, U. S. Navy, a son.

HOYLE.—At Fort Assiniboine, Mon., Feb. 10, to the wife of 1st Lieutenant Geo. S. Hoyle, 1st Cav., a son.

MARRIED.

BURNHAM—MEAGHAM.—At Bergen Point, N. J., Feb. 18, 1890, Lieutenant W. P. BURNHAM, 6th U. S. Inf., to Miss GRACE FRANCESCA MEAGHAM, daughter of the late Major Frank Meagharn, surgeon, U. S. Army.

DIED.

CHAMBERS.—At Omaha, Neb., Feb. 13, 1890, Mr. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, brother of the late Colonel Alexander Chambers, 17th U. S. Inf.

HOYLE.—At Fort Assiniboine, Mon., Feb. 12, 1890, VIVIAN, infant son of Mrs. and 1st Lieutenant Geo. S. Hoyle, 1st Cavalry.

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Less deferred premiums, January 1, 1889	1,435,734.86
Interest and rents, etc.	5,028,950.38
Less interest accrued January 1, 1889	451,605.24

\$118,987,602.43

DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

Losses by death, and Endowments matured and discounted (including reversionary additions to same)	\$26,021,655.96
Dividends (including mortuary-dividends), annuities, and purchased insurances	1,435,734.86
Total Paid Policy-holders	5,028,950.38

Taxes and re-insurances	\$12,121,121.86
Commissions (including advanced and commuted commissions), brokerages, agency expenses, physicians' fees, etc.	451,605.24
Office and law expenses, rentals, salaries, advertising, printing, etc.	4,577,945.14

\$20,163,266.24

ASSETS.

Cash on deposit, on hand, and in transit	\$105,053,600.96
United States Bonds and other bonds and stocks (market value \$60,438,441.91)	

Real Estate	\$5,917,837.72
Bonds and Mortgages, first lien on real estate (buildings thereon insured for \$14,400,000 and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security)	56,412,163.41
Temporary Loans (market value of securities held as collateral, \$4,671,563)	13,242,871.87

*Loans on existing policies (the Reserve on these policies, included in Liabilities, amounts to over \$2,000,000)	18,106,512.50
*Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to Jan. 1, '90	3,700,000.00
*Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection. (The Reserve on these policies, included in Liabilities, is estimated at \$1,700,000)	307,304.30

*Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection. (The Reserve on these policies, included in Liabilities, is estimated at \$1,700,000)	1,605,645.37
*Agency balances	1,104,253.02
Acrued Interest on investments, January 1, 1890	90,240.54

Market value of securities over cost value on Co.'s books	441,914.04
*A detailed schedule of these items will accompany the usual annual report filed with the Insurance Department of the State of New York	\$101,027,322.46
	4,026,278.50

	\$101,027,322.46
	\$5,917,837.72

	56,412,163.41
	13,242,871.87
	18,106,512.50

	3,700,000.00
	307,304.30
	1,605,645.37

	1,104,253.02
	90,240.54
	441,914.04

	\$101,027,322.46
	4,026,278.50

	\$101,027,322.46
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	3,700,000.00
	307,304.30
	1,605,645.37

	1,104,253.02

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REPORT OF FIELD INSTRUCTION*

OF TROOPS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, 1889.

General Description of March of Light Battery F, 2d Artillery, from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Camp Schofield, I. T., and Return, Sept. 2, to Oct. 28, 1889, with Statistical Tables, by 1st Lieut. Henry A. Reed, 2d Artillery, Light Battery F.

The following journal and accompanying field notes and route sketches were kept and made in compliance with the following order:

LIGHT BATTERY F, 2D ARTILLERY,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, AUG. 29, 1889

Battery Orders, No. 9.

[Extract.]

II. First Lieut. Henry A. Reed, 2d Artillery, will, during the march of the battery to and from Camp Schofield, be intrusted with the duty of making field notes, keeping the journals, etc., as required by Army Regulations.

(Signed) CARL A. WOODRUFF,
Capt. 2d Art., Comdg. Light Battery F.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN., NOV. 1, 1889.

General Description of the March and Route.

In compliance with existing orders, Light Battery F, 2d Artillery, left Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on the morning of Sept. 2, '89, and arrived at Camp Schofield, Ind. Ty., the forenoon of Sept. 28, '89.

The general direction of the advance was S. W., and extended via Topeka, Emporia, Eureka, Cedarvale and Arkansas City, the destination being about eight miles S. and E. of the latter point. The return route covered nearly the same ground, except between Camp Schofield and Maple City and from Emporia to Fort Leavenworth.

The country passed over was mainly prairie land—cultivated and pasture—the latter predominant in the southern half of the route, where stock raising is the principal industry. The soil is either sandy or clayey loam—the latter prevailing between the two points—10 miles N. of Emporia and the village of Olpe, where in the lower levels it is called "gumbo." Beds of clay are well marked W. of and near Lawrence; limestone ledges are numerous along the Flint Hills and near Arkansas City, and "coal measures" from Carbondale to Burlingame.

The surface is generally rolling; hilly in the vicinity of Fort Leavenworth and Eureka, and frequently between Grenola and Ark. City, where the route extended along and over the Flint Hills and the bluffs of the Arkansas R. Otherwise, the surface is characterized by strong and gentle undulations, and by narrow levels of bottom land bordering the main streams.

Except between Fort L. and Topeka, Eureka and Grenola, and Cedarvale and Ark. City, the country may be said to be well watered, this exception meaning the absence of rivers and large creeks with permanent feeders; but nowhere on the route were there intervals, or sections of the route, exceeding 5 miles in length, in which sufficient water, from wells, brooks, or ponds, for the men and stock of a unit organization—troop, battery or company—could not be found; and, by extending this limit to 10 miles, the same remark is applicable to a regiment, or much larger body; in the latter case, however, it would be advisable to bivouac at the towns or the larger ranches.

Woods, consisting mainly of walnut, hickory and burr oak were frequent in the vicinity of Fort L., Lawrence, Richland and Topeka, and in the near vicinity of the rivers; but the creeks and smaller streams were simply bordered by a very narrow growth; and, S. of Topeka, patches of "timber" were the very rare exception. Maple and cottonwood were also rare.

The route usually followed the section-line roads and presented very few obstacles that might, in a military sense, be considered difficult—these exceptions being confined to the steep declivities given in the sketches.

But little unfenced land was encountered, and this mainly in the southern half where the route "angled" across the hills—barbed wire fencing is generally used, but fine hedges of osage orange were quite frequent.

Supplies were purchasable from dealers and farmers at convenient points. Wood and oats were scarce except in the larger towns; corn and hay in abundance, and good beef was also obtainable at any farming centre passed through.

The weather was generally fair during the advance, and rainy while returning.

The topographical details are given in the sketches, Nos. "1" to "24"—herewith, which represent only the features observed within about 1 mile on each side of the route; and in the Journal, which also contains details of the march.

The general direction of the route is roughly traced on the appended Map of Kansas; and tables of statistics, in regard to time, distance, and expenses are also appended.

Very respectfully,

HENRY A. REED, 1st Lieut., 2d Art.,
Light Battery F.

*Continued from Supplement of February 15, page 28.

TIME AND DISTANCE TABLE—ADVANCE ROUTE.						
Date. 1889	From	To	Distance, miles. Odom. Estim.	Actual Marching Time.	No. of sketch and march.	
September 2	Fort Leavenworth	Easton.....	13.61	13.20	4.30	1
" 3	Easton	Piper's.....	16.73	16.25	6.00	2
" 4	Piper's	Meriden.....	19.70	19.00	6.10	3
" 5	Meriden	Topeka.....	14.54	14.00	4.00	4
" 6	Topeka	Carbondale.....	15.23	14.50	4.30	5
" 7	Carbondale	Osage City.....	20.80	19.80	5.47	6
" 8	Osage City	Reading.....	15.68	14.50	4.26	7
" 9	Reading	Emporia.....	16.75	15.40	5.00	8
" 10	Emporia	Olpe.....	11.54	10.75	3.40	9
" 11	Olpe	Winager's Ranch.....	20.56	19.00	5.50	10
" 12	Winager's	Eureka.....	15.74	15.50	4.40	11
" 13	Eureka	Piedmont.....	18.50	17.75	5.30	12
" 14	Piedmont	Grenola.....	26.50	25.25	6.55	13
" 15	Grenola	Cedarvale.....	21.15	20.60	5.55	14
" 16	Cedarvale	Maple City.....	18.32	17.75	5.05	15
" 17	Maple City	Arkansas City.....	15.54	15.33	4.55	16
" 18	Arkansas City	Camp Schofield.....	8.30	8.00	2.15	17
Fort L. to Camp Schofield.....			289.18	276.88	85.08	
Daily average.....			17.00m.			
" duration of march.....				5.00h.		
Average rate per hour.....			3.46m.			
" " " mile.....				0.17.6h.		

TIME AND DISTANCE TABLE—RETURN ROUTE.						
Date.	From	To	Distance, miles. Odom. Estim.	Actual Marching Time.	No. of Sketch.	
October 11	Camp Schofield	Maple City.....	22.37	21.50	6.18	18
" 12	Maple City	Cedarvale.....	18.60	17.75	5.00	15
" 13	Cedarvale	Grenola.....	21.00	21.00	6.15	14
" 14	Grenola	Piedmont.....	24.30	23.50	6.45	19
" 15	Piedmont	Eureka.....	18.30	17.75	4.55	12
" 16	Eureka	Harris' Farm.....	22.56	21.25	6.30	11 and 19
" 17	Harris' Farm	Emporia.....	22.54	22.00	6.25	10 and 9
" 18	Emporia	Elm Creek.....	21.37	20.50	6.05	20
" 19	Elm Creek	Burlingame.....	20.37	19.25	5.35	20, 7 and 6
" 20	Burlingame	Richland.....	27.04	26.00	7.00	21
" 21	Richland	Lawrence.....	24.07	22.85	6.25	22
" 22	Lawrence	Big Stranger.....	20.45	19.25	6.00	23
" 23	Big Stranger	Fort Leavenworth.....	19.18	18.75	5.13	24
Camp Schofield to Fort L.....			282.73	271.35	78.22	
Daily average.....			21.75m.			
" duration of march.....				6h.		
Average rate per hour.....			3.61m.			
" " " mile.....				0.16.7h.		

Advance and Return.—Mean average : Miles per hour, 3.5; minutes per mile, 17, approx.

Longest march (Oct. 20), 27.04 miles.

Total distance, advance and return, 571.91 miles.

NOTE.—Estimated distances employed in plotting. Odometer measurements used for calculations above.

COST OF SUPPLIES PURCHASED EN ROUTE.							
Quartermaster's Supplies.							
Wood.	Oats.	Corn.	Hay.	Sub. Dept.		Locality, where purchased.	
c. ft.	\$	bus.	\$	bus.	T.	\$	
4	1.50	20	5.00	Return ing to Fort L.	1/2	2.50	
4	3.00	21	4.25		1/2	5.85	
4	1.00	20	4.00	5	95	5.95	
4	1.00	.....	15	4.05	3.00	11.20	
4	3.38	25	5.25	.....	2.75	80	
4	1.00	.....	15	4.50	2.00	6.40	
4	2.25	25	5.00	.....	3.50	80	
4	1.00	.....	15	3.75	2.50	10.00	
4	2.00	25	5.00	.....	2.50	25	
4	2.25	25	5.00	.....	2.50	125	
4	3.50	25	5.00	.....	4.75	10.00	
44	21.88	211	43.50	50	6	34.50	
per c.	3.98	per bus	20.8	per bus	28%	5.75	per lb.
.....	34.80	.....	87.90	.....	21.37	41.75	7%
.....	56.68	.....	131.40	.....	34.62	76.25	Average price.
							Aggregate cost.
				Total expended.....		4451.03	

Journal of March of Light Battery F, 2d Art., from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Camp Schofield, I. T., and Return, Sept. 2 to Oct. 28, 1889, by 1st Lieut. Henry A. Reed, 2d Art., Light Battery F.

SEPT. 2, 1889—From Fort Leavenworth to Easton.

See Sketch 1.

Through hilly country, alternating woods, cultivated land and pasture; soil, sandy loam; roads of the ordinary country type, in good condition, but, in the bottoms, would be heavy in rainy season; few steep (exceeding 15 degs.), and no difficult declivities. Time: Left Ft. L. 7.45 A. M.; arrived Easton 1 P. M.

Total halts, 35 min.; actual marching time, or, time of actual marching, 4 h. 30 min. Distance: Odometer, 13.61 m.; estimated (for plotting), 13.2 m. Camp at Easton in one of the streets (see Note Book); good site, level and dry. Water from wells at hand, and fr. Dawson Cr.; fuel and forage purchasable from inhabitants.

Easton.

A village of about 150 inhabitants, on level site about 15 feet above Dawson Cr. Contains 2 stores, 2 churches, school house, and R. R. station (Kas. Central R. R.); houses mainly 1 story frame. Barometer—7.45 A. M., 29.20; 1 P. M., 29.00.

Thermometer—7.45 A. M., 77 degs.; 1 P. M., 88 degs. Weather—Fair.

SEPT. 3.—From Easton to George Piper's.

See Sketch 2.

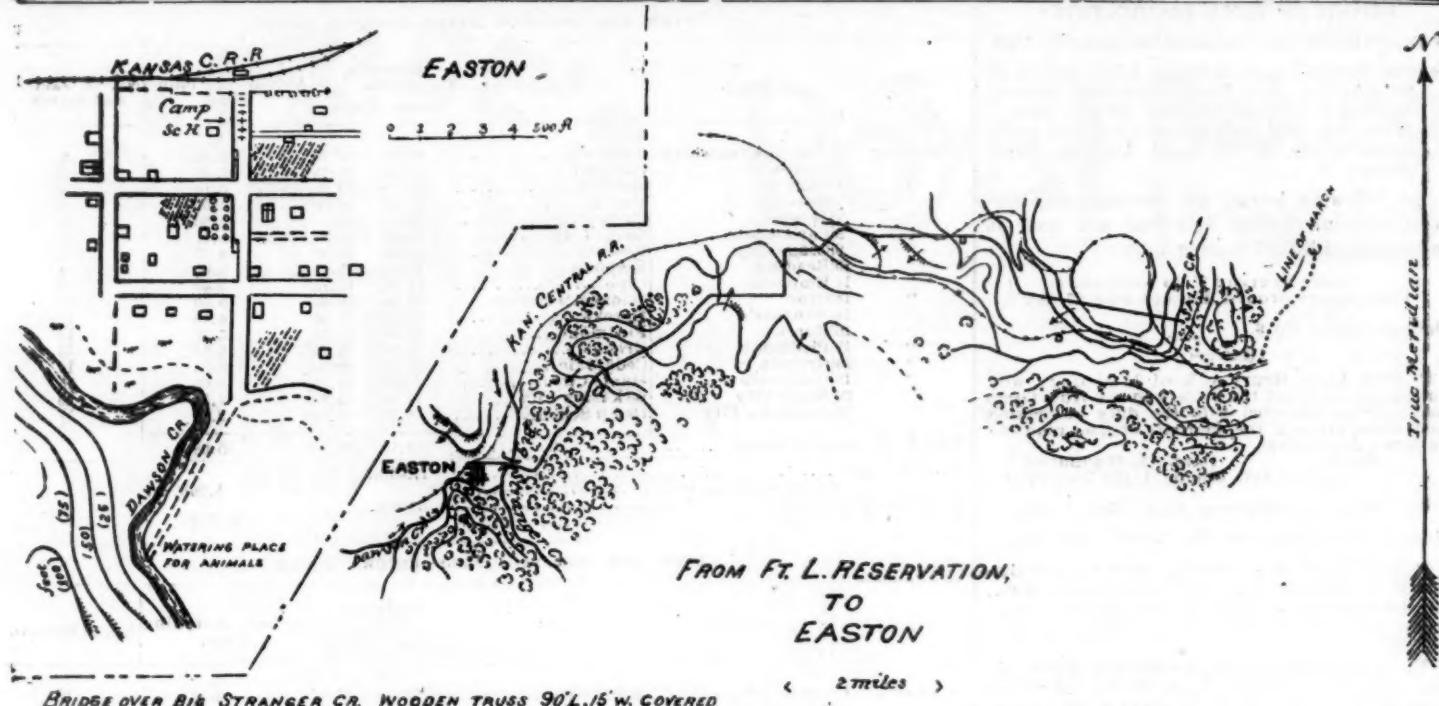
Through farming country, hilly as far as Winchester, then gentle undulations; soil, sandy loam. Roads in good condition, but one steep ascent, W. bank of Indian Cr. The route followed, as a rule, the section line roads; roadway, fr. 40 ft. to 50 ft. w., enclosed by hedges or barbed wire fence; a few planked crossings of narrow runs and ditches not exceeding 5 ft. to 10 ft. in width, in good repair.

Time: left Easton 6.30 A. M.; arrived Piper's 2 P. M. Total halts 90 min.; act. mchng. time 6 h. Distance: Odometer, 16.73 m., estimated, 16.25 m. Camp at Piper's, in pasture rear of dwelling, good site, gently sloping and dry.

Water from windmill pump and large tank; wood scarce, forage plentiful, and both purchasable from Piper and neighboring farmers.

Winchester.

A village of about 500 inhabitants: a farming centre. Barometer: 6.30 A. M., 28.98; 2 P. M., 28.74. Thermometer; " " 71 deg.; " " 94 deg. Weather, fair.



SEPT. 4—From Piper's to Meriden.

See Sketch 3.

Through alternately hilly and undulating farming country; soil, sandy loam; roads good except as shown in sketch, and there not difficult in dry weather. Time: left Piper's 6.47 A. M.; arrived Meriden 2 P. M.; total halts 68 min.; act. mehg. time 6 h. 10 min.; Distance: odometer, 19.70 m.; estimated 19 m. Camp at Meriden in vacant lot adjacent to R. R. station; good site, level and dry.

Water from wells at hand; good watering place near stock yard $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.; fuel and forage from dealers.

Ozawie and Meriden.

Farming centres, 350 and 800 population, respectively.

Barometer: 6.47 A. M. 28.80; 2 P. M. 28.91. Thermometer: " 68 deg.; " 70 deg. Weather, rain from 10.45 A. M. to 6 P. M.

SEPT. 5—From Meriden to Topeka.

See Sketch 4.

Through farming country, gentle undulations; soil, sandy loam to Ind. Cr., then clayey loam ("gumbo"); roads good except as shown, or noted on sketch; all fairly good in dry weather.

Time: left Meriden 8.05 A. M.; arrived Topeka 1.20 P. M.

Total halts, 75 min.; act. mehg. time, 4 h.

Distance: Odometer, 14.54 m. Estimated 14 m. Camp at Topeka in vacant lot on 18th st., bet. Van Buren st. and Topeka ave.—census ground—level and dry, but not clean.

Water fr. wells and troughs in near vicinity.

Supplies fr. dealers.

Population of Topeka, 1888, 45,000.

Barometer: 8 A. M., 29.18; 1.20 P. M., 29.21.

Thermometer, 8 A. M., 64 degs.; 1.20 P. M., 82 degs. Weather: Occasional light rains.

Remained over Friday (Sept. 6.)

SEPT. 7—From Topeka to Carbondale.

See Sketch 5.

Through rolling country, strong undulations, cultivated and pasture; soil, sand or clay loam; roads good.

Time: Left Topeka 6.38 A. M.; arrived Carbon-dale, 12.15 P. M.

Total halt, 67 min.; act. mehg. time, 4 h. 30 min. Distance: Odometer, 15.22 m.; estimated, 14.50 miles.

Camp at Carbondale: R. R. grounds, adjacent to E. of station; good site, level and dry.

Water from wells at hand.

Supplies from dealers, but wood is very scarce.

Carbondale.

Population, 1889, 1,190. Principal industry, coal mining: formerly employed 1,500 men, experienced a relapse, but now beginning with 50 men. Coal, soft; not so good in quality as that fr. Osage City mines, but better than Scranton's; vein is near surface, 1 ft. thick, 25 ft. deep. Miles begin about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. of village (for plan see note book).

Pauline and Wakurusa, R. R. stations, are hamlets of about 25 and 50 inhabitants, respectively.

Barometer, 6.30 A. M., 29.14; 12.30 P. M., 29.04. Thermometer, 6.30 A. M., 59 degs.; 12.30 P. M., 82 degs. Weather, fair.

SEPT. 8—From Carbondale to Osage City.

See Sketch 6.

Through farming country; low hills and gentle undulations; roads good.

Time: Left Carb., 7.05 A. M.; arrived O. City 1.50 P. M.

Total halts, 40 m. Act. mehg. time, 5 h. 47 m.

Distance: Odometer, 20.8 m.; estimated, 19.8 m.

Camp at O. City adjacent to Mo. P. R. R. station; good site, level and dry.

Water from wells at hand; watering place is trough, centre of town, $\frac{1}{4}$ m.

Supplies from dealers: wood is scarce, only wood available was that discarded by bakers as too knotty for their use.

Osage City, Burlingame and Scranton are mining and farm centres. From O. City shipments of coal, 80 car loads now daily, 60 to 90 in winter; about 500 miners. Vein outcrops fr. 3m. this side of Reading to Carbondale, varies fr. 12 in. to 18 in. in thickness; best in thinner portions; and here (O. City) the best in Kansas; dip, about 60 ft. in $\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Shafts begin about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. E. of town. Barometer, 7 A. M., 28.94; 3 P. M., 28.85.

Thermometer, 7 A. M., 70 degs.; 3 P. M., 74 degs. Weather: Rain from 11.30 A. M. to 12.30 P. M., and fr. 1.40 to sunset.

SEPT. 9—From Osage City to Reading.

See Sketch 7.

Through rolling cultivated and pasture land, low and flat near Reading. Roads in good condition.

Time: Left O. City 7.57 A. M.; arrived Reading 1.35 P. M.

Total halts, 72 m.; act. mehg. time, 4 h. 26 m.

Distance: Odometer, 15.68; estimated, 14.80 m.

Camp at Reading on W. edge of village in field; good site, level and dry.

Water from wells and creek at hand.

Supplies fr. dealers; but wood is scarce.

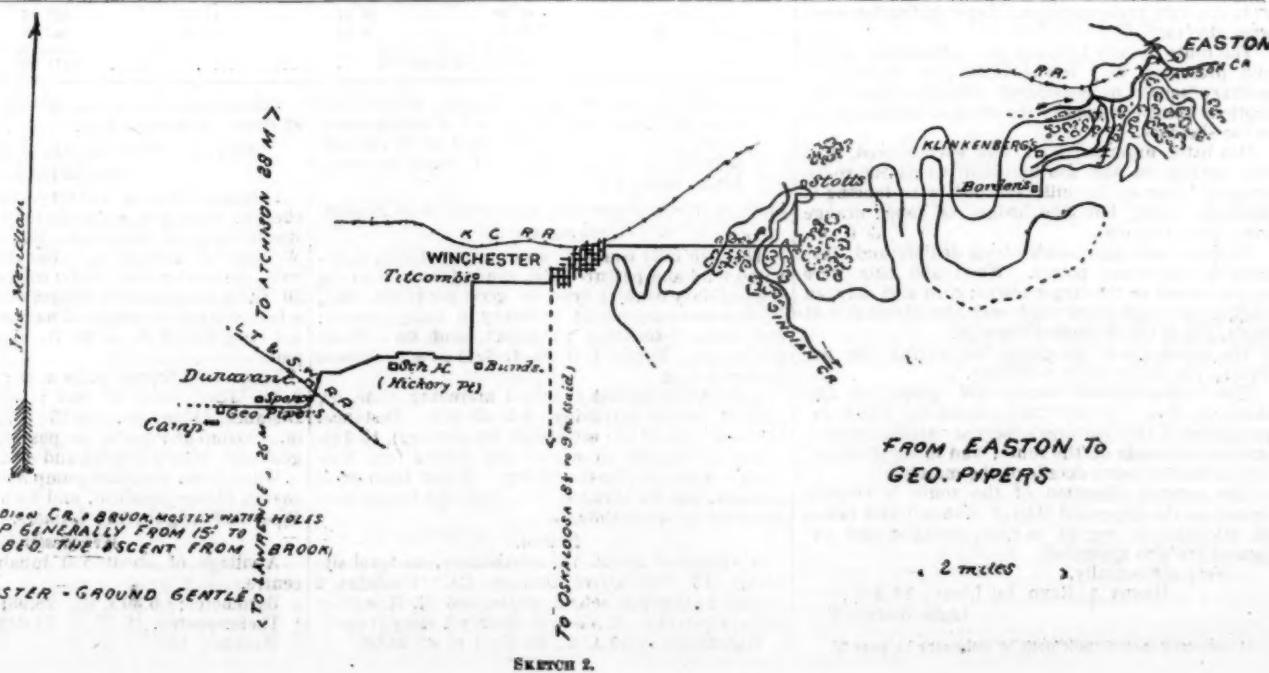
Reading.

A village of 200 inhabitants. Farm centre; coal mining to a very limited extent. Coal vein here is 1 ft. thick, 90 ft. below surface at R. R. station, pitches W. Supposed to be the same vein as that at O. City.

Barclay, en route, has a population of about 150.

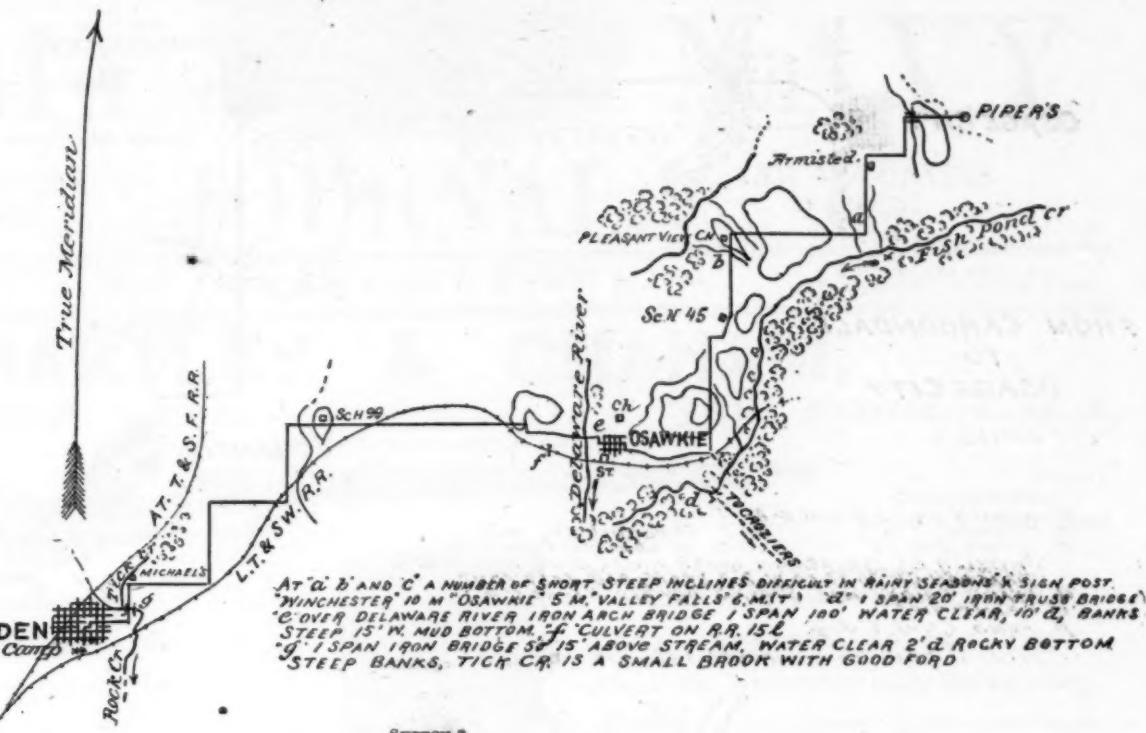
Barometer, 7.45 A. M., 28.98; 1.30 P. M., 28.95.

Thermometer, 7.45 A. M., 70 degs.; 1.30 P. M., 85 degs. Weather, fair.



FROM PIPER'S
TO
MERIDEN.

2 Miles

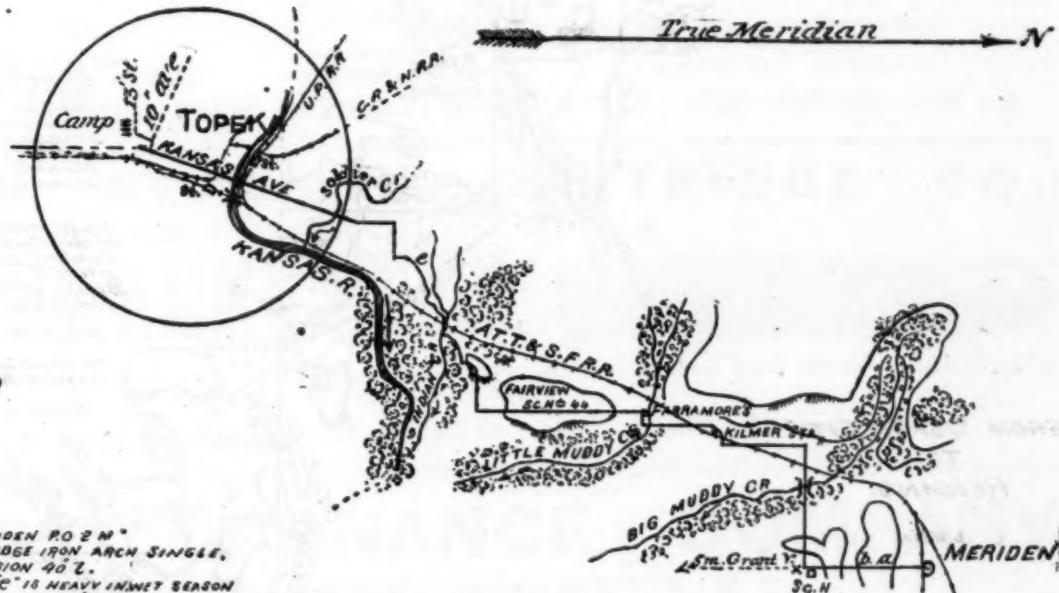


SKETCH 3.

FROM MERIDEN TO
TOPEKA

42 miles

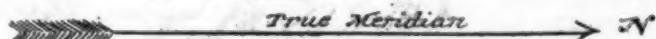
~~SIGN POST, TO GRANT V.S.M. MERIDEN RD 2 M.
BIG MUDDY 15 W. 20 D. STEEP BANKS. BRIDGE IRON ARCH SINGLE,
SPAN 60' L. WOODEN EXTENSION 40' Z.
(2-106) HEAVY DEEP RUTS FROM RAIN C. 10 HEAVY INHIBIT SEASON
SOLDIER CREEK. BRIDGE 1 SPAN IRON ARCH 100' Z.
KANSAS RIV. BRIDGE ABOUT 300 YDS L. 6 IRON ARCHES DOUBLE ROAD WAY 25' ABOVE WATER, STONE PIERES
BANKS 8' TO 12' H. ALLUVIAL; R.R. BR. 5 SPANS IRON TRUSS ABOUT 15 M. E.
INDIAN (ENNIN) CREEK BRIDGE WOODEN BY 30' L.~~



SKETCH 4

FROM
TOPEKA TO CARBONDALE

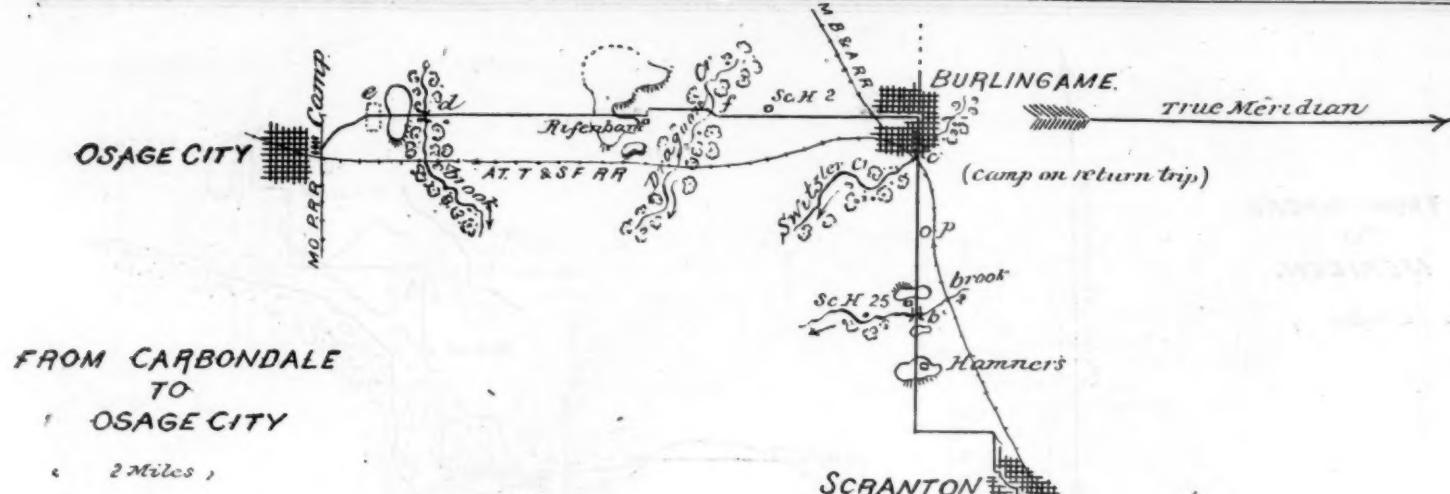
2 Miles



A small map showing the location of Camp Berry C. It features a horizontal line labeled "RR STA" above it and "Camp BERRY C" below it. A vertical dashed line extends upwards from the "Camp" label. To the right of the "Camp" label, there is a grid pattern representing a hillside, with a small circle containing the letter "E" at the top right corner of the grid.

a BRIDGE SPAN 60' IRON
b MARSHES 10' A CULVERTS ON R.R. EASY FORDS ON ROAD
x SIGN POST, TOPEKA 9 M. CARBONDALE 8 M.
c GOOD WELLS & WATERING PLACE.
FROM PURPLE'S DIRECT ROAD TO CARB. IS DIFFICULT (SND)
d NARAKUSA, RR STA. WATER TANK SLOPING 200 YDS. BRIDGE OVER CR. IRON ARCH
1. SPAN 60' STREAM 30 W. 2.0 BANKS STEEP. 29 H.
e MAGNIF. EASY FORD.

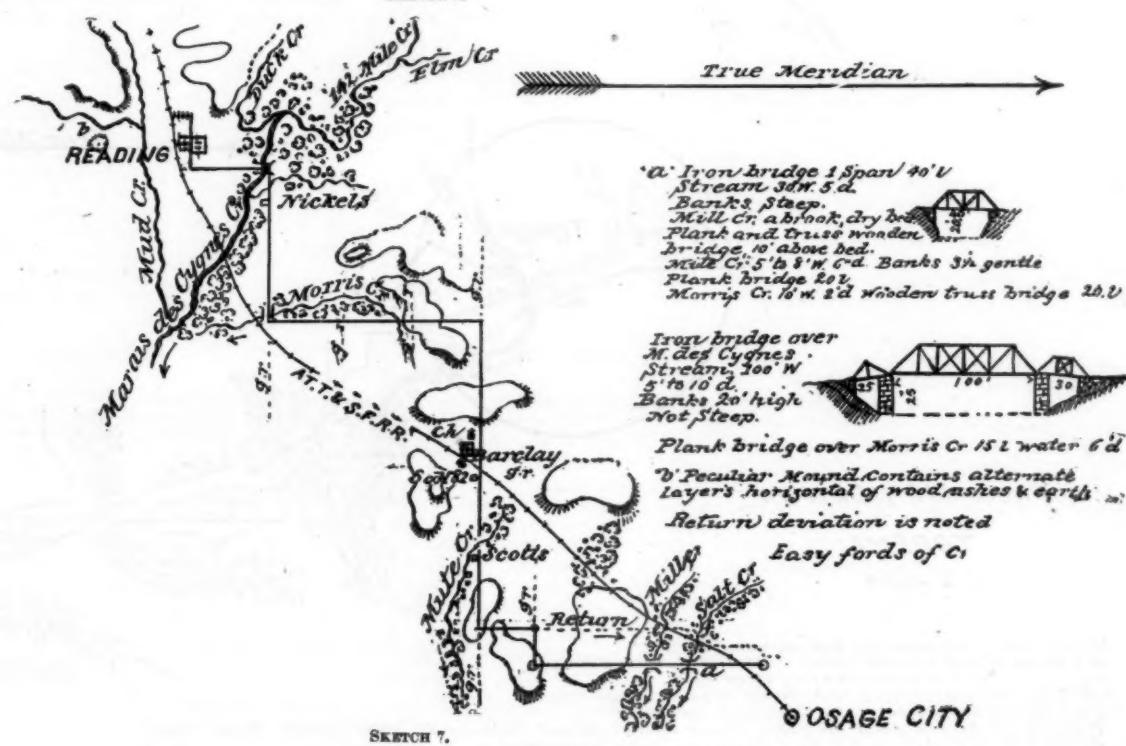
SKETCH 5.



SKETCH 6.

FROM OSAGE CITY TO READING.

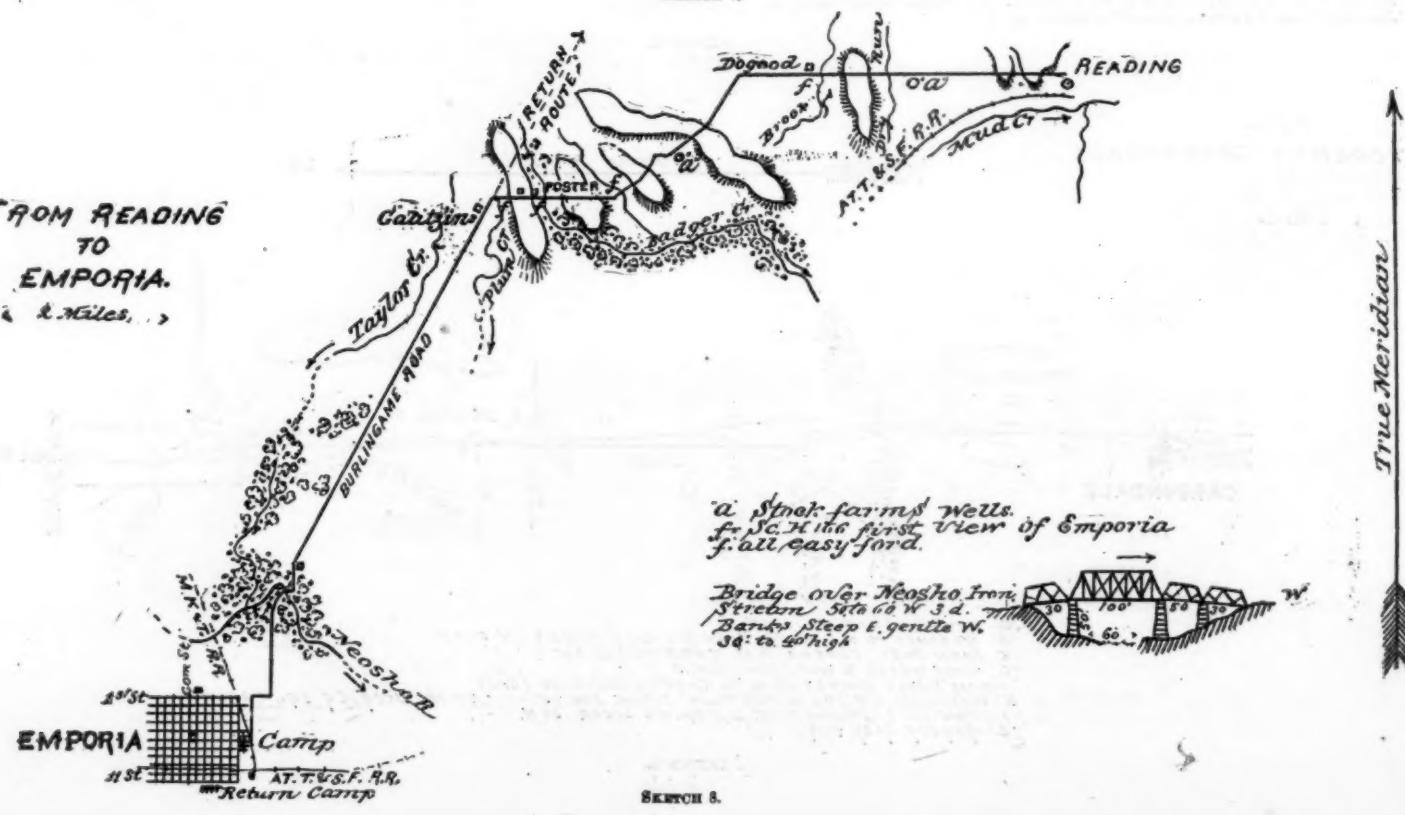
2 Miles ↗



SKETCH 7.

FROM READING TO EMPORIA.

2 Miles ↗



SKETCH 8.